REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Judges for BBC's SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MODERN WORLD competition--Paddy Feeny, presenter; Kathleen Cheesmond, producer; Tom Adams, Barbados P.M.; Prof. Meredith Thring; Brian Aldiss, writer and critic. On the air thru March Mondays at 1630 and 2315, Tuesdays at 0730 GMT on BBC World Service

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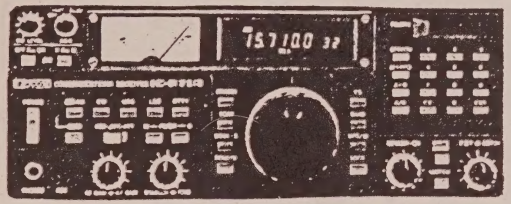
EEB—THE NATIONS LEADING SWL SUPPLIER

ICOM IC-R71A



HF General Coverage Receiver

ICOM introduces the **IC-R71A** 100KHz-30MHz superior-grade general coverage receiver with innovative features including keyboard frequency entry and wireless remote control (optional).

This easy-to-use and versatile receiver is ideal for anyone wanting to listen in to world-wide communications. Demanding no previous shortwave receiver experience, the **IC-R71A** will accommodate an SWL (shortwave listener), Ham (amateur radio operator), maritime operator or commercial operator.

With 32 programmable memory channels, SSB/AM/RTTY/CW/FM (optional), dual VFO's, scanning, selectable AGC and noise blanker, the **IC-R71A's** versatility is unmatched by any other commercial grade unit in its price range.

Utilizing ICOM's DFM (Direct Feed Mixer), the **IC-R71A** is virtually immune to interference from strong adjacent signals, and has a 100dB dynamic range.

ICOM introduces a unique feature to shortwave receivers... direct keyboard entry for simplified operation. Precise frequencies can be selected by pushing the digit keys in sequence of frequency. The frequency will be automatically entered without changing the main tuning control. Memory channels may be called up by pressing the VFO/M (memory) switch, then keying in the memory channel number from 1 to 32.

Thirty-two tunable memories offer instant recall of your favorite frequency. Each memory stores frequency, operating mode, and a backup battery maintains the memories for up to five years.

Specifications.

• **Frequency Coverage:** 0.1 MHz-30.0 MHz • **Frequency Control:** CPU based 10 Hz step Digital PLL synthesizer with dual VFO system. Direct frequency entry through keyboard or RC-11 remote unit. • **Memories:** 32 tunable memories store frequency and mode. • **Scanning:** Memory and band scan with auto-stop. • **Frequency Readout:** 6 digit 100 Hz fluorescent readout. • **Frequency Stability:** Less than 250 Hz after switch on 1 min to 60 mins, and less than 50 Hz after 1 hour. With option CR-64 high stability crystal: Less than ± 50 Hz after switch on 1 min to 60 mins, and less than ± 10 Hz after 1 hour at normal room temperature. Less than ± 100 Hz in the range of −10°C to +60°C. • **Receiving Mode:** A^1, A^3J (USB, LSB), F^1 (Output FSK audio signal), A^3, F^{3*}. • **IF Frequencies:** 1st: 70.4515 MHz, 2nd: 9.0115 MHz, 3rd: 455KHz, 4th: 9.0115MHz (except F^{3*}); with continuous Passband Tuning (except F^{3*}). • **2nd IF Center Frequency:** SSB (A^3J) FM*(F^3)—9.0115 MHz, CW (A^1) RTTY (F^1)—9.0106 MHz, AM (A^3)—9.0100 MHz. • **Sensitivity (when preamplifier is ON):** SSB, CW, RTTY: Less than 0.15 microvolts (0.1—1.6 MHz: 1 microvolt) for 10 dBS + N/N; AM: Less than 0.5 microvolts (0.1—1.6 MHz: 3 microvolts); FM*: Less than 0.3 microvolts for 12dB SINAD (1.6—30MHz). • **Selectivity:** SSB, CW, RTTY: 2.3 KHz at -6dB (Adjustable to 500 Hz min), 4.2KHz at -60dB; CW-N, RTTY-N: 500 Hz at -6dB, 1.5KHz at -60dB; AM: 6KHz at -6dB (Adjustable to 2.7KHz min), 15KHz at -50dB; FM*: 15KHz at -6dB, 25KHz at -60dB. • **Antenna Impedance:** 50 ohms Unbalanced (Single wire can be used on 0.1—1.6MHz). • **Weight:** 7.5kg (16.5 lbs.) • **Dimensions:** 111mm(H)x286mm(W)x276mm(D)(4⅜ in. x 11¼ in x 10⅞ in.) • **Power Supply Requirements:** 117V or 235V ± 10% 50-60Hz 30V A, (100V/200V/220V use requires internal modification).

ICOM R71A OPTIONS

CK-70	12 Volt DC Kit	$9.95
CR-64	High Stability Osc.	$56.00
EX-310	Voice Synthesizer	$39.95
EX-257	FM unit (10M Ham)	$38.00
FL-32	CW filter, 500Hz 9MHz	$59.50
FL-44	2.4KHz 455KHz SSB Crystal Filter	$159.00
FL63	CW filter 250Hz 9MHz	$48.50
RC-11	Remote Control	$59.95

INSTALLATION . . . options can be installed by a skilled user/owner. *EEB* will do it for you!

• 1-3 options.....$35 • 4 and up.....$45

ICOM ICR71A with full factory warranty but without *EEB*'s extra service/no installed options

.....SALE $659

EEB—EXCLUSIVE OPTIONS

EEB OPTIONS INSTALLED

- **Mechanical 2.4KHz filter**—replaces stock ceramic filter—improves SSB, ECSS, AM narrow selectivity.....$95
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Radio Equipment Forum

edited by David Newkirk, Box 85024, Seattle, WA 98145-1024. Editor appears in][and/or as dpn.

IC-R70, THE BEAT GOES ON: (Wm L Fulton, Houston, TX) (Why is this reminding me of "99 bottles of beer on the wall?) Performed the Martin, PA, mod [RIB 84] the night I received the mag. Works well, but note that this mod only makes the "PBT" (which is really an IF shift) [no] operate symmetrically, it does not change the 1.5 kHz offset and cannot do so without MUCH more extensive surgery which probably would not be worth it.

Note that a 1.5 kHz offset "to center the signal" is not what is wanted as too much of the sidebands is cut for intelligibility; rather plus 0.5 or 2.5 to favor USB or LSB respectively depending on where the stronger interference is. Also, for improved reception with any receiver try replacing internal speaker with a small PA-type horn speaker. Size doesn't matter but it must be a GOOD horn. Using Electro-Voice here & have greatly improved intelligibility on voice—cheaper, better than audio filter.

UNTIL LAST MONTH (M Richard McKone, Arlington, VA) I was using a Sony ICF-2001 receiver only, together with an INFO-TECH M200F tri-mode converter and a Zenith ZVM-121 monitor. I replaced the Sony with the new ICOM IC-R71A receiver and it seems to be okay.

I read the review of the ICOM IC-R71A in the May '84 RIB and was surprised to read the statement that the "slick full color fact sheet available at dealers errs in that despite what it says it is impossible to key memory channels up from the keypad. The keypad adjusts frequencies only." That is correct!

The infrared remote keyboard, however, does have a memory channel button to select any of the 32 tuneable memory frequencies.

The review is also correct in its report re the scan feature. I wish I understood the comment about using heterodyne reception in the SWBC bands. Maybe you'll amplify this idea. In the meantime I will experiment.

[dpn: The technique is simple in concept, but it requires a bit of fiddling. What you do is use either the LSB or USB mode selection of the R71A in listening to SWBC, instead of "AM" wide or narrow. You have to tune the R71A until the pitch of voices and music (music is the best tuning cue) in LSB/USB is the same as that in "AM" narrow/wide, or very close to it. The neat thing about this is that you can choose the least-interfered-with sideband for listening, and this technique also greatly reduces distortion from ionospheric fading. The tradeoff, at least with the IC-R71A, is that you're stuck with the restricted bandwidth of the IC-R71A's sideband filter, and hence you trade less distortion for some of the higher audio freqs, sometimes resulting in a new kind of muffledness.]

THERE WAS A NOTE ABOUT MOBILE SHORTWAVE RECEIVERS (Thomas M Hart, Dedham, MA) I use an MFJ converter (the 8-band model). It does a decent job on 31/25/19 meters. It is somewhat less satisfactory on other bands. There is some drift—but not objectionable. It is best to provide power directly from the [auto] battery to reduce noise levels. (My VW Rabbit has a very noisy ignition system.)

I WASN'T PLANNING ON WRITING A SERIAL ABOUT MY CAR CONVERTER (Rolf Løvstrøm, Oslo, Norway), but if you think Eric N Peterson's letter in Mar 84 RIB page 10 deserves a comment, here it is:

The Becker adaptor (SW converter) works excellently with a Becker radio. There is no overloading. In fact, a strong 49 metre band station like BBC-5975, Sweden-6065, Finland-6120 or DW-6140 in the daytime sounds twice as strong as judged by the ear when I use the converter instead of the built-in 49 m.b. in the Becker radio.

Sensitivity seems to be just as good on 49 metres as on 13, with most international broadcasters being received with adequate signal strength for easy listening while driving.

Tropical band "DX" is in effect possible only when the engine is turned off and the car parked in rather pastoral surroundings. Also, it helps to "find" the DX catch on another set before you try to pick it up on the converter.

Eric's surprise experience with using the luggage rack as antenna extension can possibly be explained if the rack is isolated from the car body (as they usually are, to prevent corrosion).

I understand that the SW converter is actually using the "middle" of the MW spectrum, so if your MW radio is tuned for optimum reception around 900-1000 kHz that should give good results for SW, too.

Norway is so far away from Central and Southern Europe that we are in fact located outside the target area covered by omnidirectional European transmissions in the 49 m.b. The higher frequencies give much better reception in the daytime than 9, 7 and 6 MHz bands.

Ignition noise is sometimes a slight problem. It can be cured completely—at a price. In my opinion it is not worth the money. I'd rather buy a looooong car antenna (which admittedly makes my low sports car look rather stupid, hi).

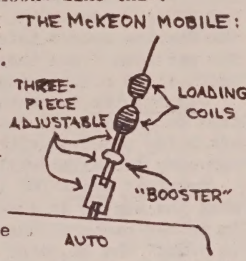
RE: MOBILE SHORTWAVE (letter #1 from Thomas J McKeon, Indianapolis, IN) I do have an in-dash AM-FM-SW cassette deck in my car. It is a National Panasonic 6850. I have only seen it in two stores, both of which were "The New York Connection". One store is in New Orleans (on Canal Street, I believe). The other one is in San Francisco (on Geary St, I think).

The radio has two shortwave bands. SW1 has continuous coverage from 90 meters through 41 meters. SW2 has continuous coverage from 31 meters through 19 meters. Thus one can tune out of band stations and four time stations. It is not an

easy radio to tune.

My car is made of Fiberglas-reinforced plastic. Thus, there is virtually no shielding around the spark plugs and distributor as on a metal car. Spark plug and distributor noise is a definite problem with weak signals and on the lower frequencies (higher metre bands). This should not be as much of a problem in a metal car.

Rigging up an antenna was a real hassle. The factory car antenna—approx. 32" stainless whip—was a real noise-producer (or picker-upper). I cut it off 1" above the base and put on a BelKnap (from NAPA auto parts) antenna which is in three sections with a "booster". I cut the round knob off the top and mounted two CB loading coils at the top with about a 9" thin mast coming out of the top loading coil. It looks like this:



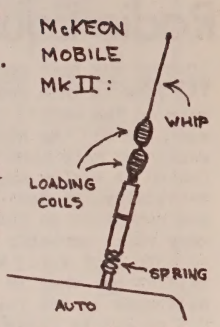
It does get the loading coils up higher and significantly increases the gain. (I had tried mounting the coils on the shorter factory antenna.) I can listen to most strong and moderate stations on the 19, 25 and 31 meter bands, and strong stations on the 41 and 49m bands. With engine off I can do a lot better. As an example, I can listen to Radio Australia on 9580 at 1300 hours fairly easily. J.C. Whitney has an AM/FM antenna booster (model 03-9401Y) for $9.99 which I am going to experiment with.

The National Panasonic is probably grey market and cost approx $155. I do not know if "New York Connection" will ship. I recommend the radio.

P.S. I tried sparkplug and distributor static suppressors and they did not help much. I may replace the sparkplug wires next.

[dpn: over the years it's been determined by radio amateurs and other users of mobile HF transmission that the best position for loading coils is the center of whatever length of antenna you can use. But this assumes that one uses a matching network to transform the impedance of the whip to that of the receiver antenna input...for an unmatched installation things may be a bit more vague.]

I THOUGHT I WOULD UPDATE YOU (letter #2 from Thomas J McKeon, Indianapolis) on the in-dash National Panasonic. The antenna I had put on (BelKamp[sic]) was too unstable for the two loading coils. I purchased a three-section replacement mast with spring (TRW part #611650) and mounted the two loading coils with approx. 24" whip onto the mast. I do not extend the third section of the mast as the thing is too unstable. I have seen ads for loading coils for shortwave (2 to 30 MHz, I believe). My arrangement is hit and miss (basically the old notion of the longer and the higher the better). My loading coils are up higher and I get good gain on most bands. Daytime reception is not all that great on the bands. Weakest reception is on 16 meters and 25 meters. At night things come in well. Increasing the gain has immeasurably helped the ignition noise problem (which came in at the antenna).



As Juan Carlos Codina suggests, this past Spring I did use a communications receiver in my wife's VW for a trip to Florida—a Uniden CR-2021, battery powered. I hooked lamp cord up to the external antenna terminal & ran it around by the windows, out one and alligator-clipped it to the car antenna. There was very little noise problem. (The Volkswagen is metal and shields the engine, whereas my car is plastic. The Uniden is quite noisy in my car.) The Uniden is much more sensitive on the higher high frequencies than is the National Panasonic in-dash unit. I pulled in the UAE on 11730 kHz at 0330 GMT with the Uniden, as an example.

Found the arrangement impractical because of constantly having to remove the Uniden or hide it (to avoid theft), and no way to support the radio other than to hold it or lay it on the seat. I opt for the National Panasonic—now, if it only incorporated digital technology...

[dpn: yeah, yeah, but it's all too easy to clap a one-piece electronic-display circuit board on any piece of crap and call it "digital"...give me the basic good performance first, and add the frills second.]

Just when you thought it was safe to go back on the interstate...

MORE ON AUTO SHORTWAVE (letter #3 de Thomas J McKeon, Naptown) Hooked in antenna booster, stock #03-9401 in J.C. Whitney catalog, $9.99 [gee, less than $10.00...] ahead of my National Panasonic. Improved gain dramatically. No S-meter on radio—would bet 20dB gain [voltage or power gain?]. Catalog advertises it as improving signal 3 times. [That'd be 4.7 dB power gain or 9.5 dB voltage...if everything was matched in impedance...] The first sample I ordered became defective in 3 days. The current booster is working fine. Radio Australia 9580 kHz 1300 GMT comes in very well. Most noticeable improvement is on 15 MHz.

Electrical Characteristics

- Frequency Response
  - FM 88MHz–106MHz
  - AM 600KHz–1600KHz
  - SW .....6.15MHz [uh..ONE freq?]
  - LW 150KHz–300KHz
- Voltage DC12V
- Power consumption .....Less than 10 mA.
- Electrostatic capacitance.....80pf. [huh?]

[dpn: Tom's booster, it should be mentioned, was produced to rigid specifications by skilled crafts men in Hong Kong.]

LETTER #4 (Thomas J McKeon, Indianapolis) An up date on my National Panasonic SW/AM/FM/cassette in-dash setup—I removed the J.C. Whitney amplifier as it was introducing too much noise...thru the electrical cord to the amplifier. I had chokes in front of it and received no noise in the radio through the electrical cord. It could have been radiated ignition noise, I guess, as car is Fiberglas and not everything is shielded. I still can get stations such as Australia-9580 in the mornings, also on 6060.

[dpn: perhaps that noise was added by the amp itself. Whatever, Tom, thanks for sharing the details of your sequence of endeavors with readers of RIB. The idea is that we shouldn't be afraid to try, try, try. It doesn't take blinding genius to be inquisitive...look at your editor, for instance...]

I THINK I'VE LOCATED MY DREAM RECEIVER (Charles Kuttner, Corvallis, OR) I think I'm going to keep it. It's an Allied SX-190, apparently dating from 1971 or so and in good condition, replete with manual. The only real problem I've found so far is its non-coverage of some frequencies, especially some far out-of-band. However, it has sockets for two extra xtals, which should provide for the few extra freqs I want. I've found the reception fantastic, particularly compared to my ICR-4800.

I've used its calibration system, and find no more than about 2-3 kHz adjustment needed on any band, and the new calibration checks out well with WWV. Anyway, the whole thing, with speaker, comes to $100, and seems to meet my needs as well as a $200 (used) FRG-7 with less pain to the budgetary conscience.

Ah, to be Ronald Reagan and not have a budgetary conscience. Speaking of whom, I should quote my bumper sticker: "Jane Wyman was Right!"

LATER, THAT SAME WASH-DAY...(Charles Kuttner) I'm still in love with my Allied SX-190, although the absence of sunspots has not had me having as much fun as I hoped. But in about five years...

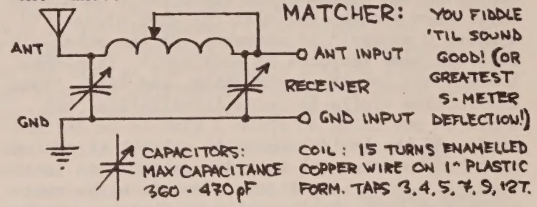
After RIB #93, I was going to write you re my new antenna matcher or whatever you want to call it; the fact that nothing new about such subjects is in #94 reinforces my urge.

I don't know beans about these things, but I built a matcher using plans in the brochure "Give Your Antenna Some Air", a freebie from Radio Nederland. I also saw this in one of the British paperbacks about SWLing (I located the book at the local library).

Your article in #93 prompted me to hook up my dipole through the matcher. In fact, while I was at it, I hooked a neon bulb across the antenna/gnd leads as a cheapie static (lightning?) arrestor, and an on-off switch for the "ground" lead of my dipole (for when I'm working the dipole as a "longwire"—okay, a random wire—instead of a half-wave). The bottom line is: it works quite well and was very cheap. I haven't compared it to a store-bought matcher, however.

Well, here's the schematic—but I couldn't locate the right variable capacitors at the local store, so I used two "transistor radio" capacitors of lesser range.

May '85 offer peace on earth, turbulence on the sun...


MATCHER:
YOU FIDDLE 'TIL SOUND GOOD! (OR GREATEST S-METER DEFLECTION!)
ANT
ANT INPUT
RECEIVER
GND
GND INPUT
CAPACITORS:
MAX CAPACITANCE 360 - 470 pF
COIL: 15 TURNS ENAMELLED COPPER WIRE ON 1" PLASTIC FORM. TAPS 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12T.

QUOTE OF THE CYCLE (Gary M Miller, writing in his Modern Electronic Communication, Prentice-Hall, 1983, p 6): Solar noise is cyclical and reaches very annoying peaks every 11 years. These 11-year peaks are also cyclical, with the 1957 peak being the highest in recorded history.

[dpn: I'd love to be "annoyed" by a 1957-style peak ANYTIME, thanks...]

WE WERE GONE MOST OF JULY VISITING RELATIVES AND friends in California (Gerald Kercher, Quaker Hill, CT) and also attended a reunion of the outfit I was in during WW II. When I returned the June and July RIBs were here and I enjoyed several of the articles. "Newkirk on Truth" is a strange piece. In 1942 Lewis Mumford wrote an address called "The Salvation of Letters". Among other things, he spoke about the necessity for reducing literary output due to wartime restrictions. He ended one paragraph as follows: "Let us take in much, but write little; let us write little but publish less; let us publish less, and publicize not at all. So will the muddy torrent of external pressures cease to carry us along; so we will have the patience to let the clear water trickle, drop by drop, into the quiet pool. Under that discipline the word will once more perform its sacred office in the lives of men." It is too bad that laconics are not for sale at the local drug store. I could use a ration myself.

[dpn: high praise for anything in the torrent of muddy nonsense we call "mass media" to be singled out as "strange"...thanks. But in all your response is baffling. For, if I'm babbling, just let me babble, and ignore me. If I'm saying something so queerly singular as to have it deserve the appellation "strange", why ask me to stop—why should I keep such a glowing coal purely to myself? But cheer up: what I really think or have seen is utterly safe. For words are meant,

are able, to express only what we collectively expect to be able to experience. What is mine is utterly mine, and you shall never know. Quietism is too easy, is undertaken only in error.

From D T Suzuki's Zen Buddhism, edited by William Barrett and published by Doubleday Anchor Books:

"Chung-i Hung-en, a disciple of Ma-tsu, was once asked by Yang-shan: 'How can one see into one's self-nature?' Chung-i said: 'It is like a cage with six windows, and there is in it a monkey. When someone calls at the east window, "O monkey, O monkey!" he answers. At the other windows the same response is obtained.' Yang-shan thanked him for the instruction, and said: 'Your instructive simile is quite intelligible, but there is one thing on which I wish to be enlightened. If the inside monkey is asleep, tired out, what happens when the outside one comes to interview it?' Chung-i got down from his straw seat and taking Yang-shan's arm began to dance, saying: 'O monkey, O monkey, my interview with you is finished. It is like an animalcule making its nest among the eyebrows of a mosquito: it comes out at the street crossing and makes a loud cry: "Wide is the land, few are the people, and one rarely meets friends!"'"]

OCTOBER 1, 1983 (Robb Browne, West Allis, WI) I just finished listening to your 2330 Sunday "World of Radio", and I feel that I must write a comment. One of your listeners wrote an article comparing the Realistic DX-302 with the DX-400, and I feel that I must add to this. I, too, am an owner of a DX-302, and as an Engineering consultant had the privilege of testing the DX-400. First, I'd like to comment on the DX-302. This radio has lived up to all of its published specifications and then some. Above 300 kHz, the specifications list a sensitivity of 2 to 0.5 microvolts at a 10dB signal-to-noise ratio, and in all cases exceeds these specifications. Selectivity at -6dB is 3.5 kHz on the "wide" position, and 2.5 kHz at the "narrow" position. The DX-302 exceeds this and also exceeds its -60dB spec. About the only negative comment I can say about this radio is that it is prone to drift during the first hour or so of operation. In testing the DX-400, this radio proves to be an excellent choice as a portable. It is very stable, and drift was no more than a few Hz during operation. This is due in part to the Phase-Locked Loop [tuning, not detector, folks] circuitry. It has pleasing audio, sensitivity is good, although this receiver, as with most of the other portables on the market, has very limited dynamic range, and is [con]sequently prone to overloading when used with an outdoor antenna. It meets its published specs, although they are nowhere near those of the DX-302. This is not to fault the DX-400, which is not meant to be a stationary unit. It performs well, altho it's not up to the standard of its lookalike, the Sony ICF-2001. It does have some plusses over the Sony, such as much lower battery consumption, and has a real [sic, as opposed to a fake one] S-meter, unlike the LED arrangement of the Sony. Its performance characteristics, however, fall short of the ICF-2001's. Broadcast AM is prone to overload, and while the RF Gain control can remedy this somewhat, it does so at the expense of sensitivity. [No kidding!] The DX-400's wide-narrow switch is a plus, although the filters selected are too close together [in characteristic?]. In short, the DX-400 is a fine radio for the money, but one should not expect it to take the place of a true communications receiver, such as the DX-302, the Kenwood R-600, or other non-portable communications receivers in the $300-$400 price range. If the listener was getting better performance with the DX-400, it is quite possible that his DX-302 is in need of repair or alignment. While the DX-302 is NOT the "ne plus ultra" of receivers, it has proved in two years to be a good field radio and backup to my Drake R-7A. It is, in my opinion, well worth its original purchase price.

Well, enough of blowing my horn. I just thought that I would pass this information along so that owners of the DX-302 won't rush out thinking that the DX-400 can replace it. However, as a portable, it's hard to beat at the price.

[dpn: owners of DX-302s have already done enough "rushing out" for their next three lifetimes, as reflected in the radio they bought. The DX-302 was reviewed in QST for August 1981, by my friend Bruce Kampe, WA1POI. This was delayed in publication because Bruce had so many negative comments in his draft that the copy had to be softened a hair, but it remained on the distinctly negative side of neutrality. The ARRL DX-302 drifted over twice as much as its spec suggested it should. Its dynamic range is THE POOREST I HAVE EVER SEEN for anything called a "communications" receiver. I A-B compared that selfsame receiver to John Ramsey, N1AKB's, Yaesu FRG-7. The DX-302 lost and it lost big time. My feeling is that the receiver should never have been released.

You did not mention the name of the firm or party for whom you were an Engineering consultant when you tested the DX-400.]

Enjoying Radio, dpn's own magazine devoted entirely to the sharing by its subscribERs of their own individual participation and expERiences with radio, will hit the post office April 1, no fooling. I'm deeming it largely a technical publication dealing with building, modifying and antenna-ing for SWLs and still-building-aftER-all-these-years radio amateurs, but watch for the occasional think-piece, poem, or speculative essay concERning radio in our lives and the systems and media it supports. Size: 8-1/2x11" when unfolded, 20 pages; you'll be expected to separate pages on receipt and stuff 'em into some sort of bindER. Single copy, $1.75; 12 issues (240pp), $19.50 in the US, non-US rates next REF. 73, dpn 28 Jan '85

LISTENER INSIGHTS on PROGRAMMING

A L B A N I A (via Tom McKeon, Indianapolis IN) Received Jan. 18 with a QSL from R Tirana was a leaflet, "R Tirana's Weekly Program of Broadcasts in Foreign Languages for 1984"--here minus the windy rhetorical explanations of content--the titles are long and explicit enough--except where needed. Mon A WEEK IN ALBANIA--political, economic, cultural activities, THE MARXIST-LENINIST MOVEMENT THRUOUT THE WORLD IS GROWING IN SCOPE & STRENGTH, THE MUSICAL PROGRAM--Albanian folk songs and dance melodies. Tue ALBANIA IN THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF ITS LIBERATION. Wed THE HISTORICAL & CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE THRUOUT THE CENTURIES. Thu IN STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL AND SOCIAL LIBERATION. Fri ALBANIA--A COUNTRY WHERE GENUINE SOCIALISM IS BEING BUILS [sic], ANSWERING OUR LISTENERS' QUESTIONS. Sat ART & CULTURE IN SOCIALIST ALBANIA, A REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK, OUR MUCISAL[sic] PAGE--contemporary Albanian musical art in all its genres. Sun INTRODUCING YOU TO SOCIALIST ALBANIA, MARXISM-LENINISM AN EVER YOUNG AND SCIENTIFIC DOCTRINE. Apart from the above, the following are also presented periodically according to the days of the calendar: LEAFING THROUGH THE ALBANIAN CALENDAR; OUTSTANDING REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS AND FIGURES; OUTSTANDING FIGURES OF WORLD PROGRESSIVE ART; WHAT WE SAW IN SOCIALIST ALBANIA--impressions of visits of foreign friends.

gh: From the above one gets the impression it is impossible to divorce interest in Albania from heavy indoctrination into its political system. Lamentably, the same is the case with the US-Albania Friendship Association, mentioned some months ago here. I finally received a mailing from them, praising Enver Hoxha and extolling Albania's "go-it-alone" attitude. Nothing in the mailing mentions the possibility of listening to Radio Tirana in North America, despite my query about this, so it seems the USAFA is missing a way to promote their cause; or perhaps they are jealous of their own media outreach through the Albania News Press Service. One item currently offered by mailorder is Hoxha's "Reflexions on the Middle East," a 550-page book for $3 plus $1 mailing cost by check or MO to: Albania Friendship Society, P O Box 5984, Mission Hills CA 91345-0984. Annual membership dues to the USAFA are a minimum of $5 to P O Box 2534, Gary IN 46403. [Later: another mailing claims R Tirana uses 7.05 and 7.28 Megacycles]

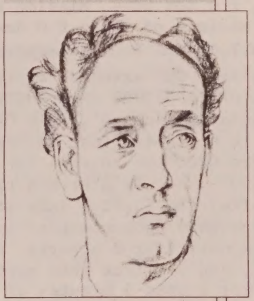
A U S T R I A (Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia PA) Several years ago, ORF extended their transmissions in English, and presumably other languages, to 27 minutes. Now ORF's REPORT FROM AUSTRIA is back to the old 25-minute length, allowing for 5 minutes of interval signal music and IDs in ORF's four languages. This is done before the 0200 and 0400 German transmissions to North America, as ORF is making antenna changes prior to the start of the broadcasts--that is, before 0200 the antenna for 5945 switches from HR (horizontal?) to the log-periodic, then back to HR at 0400. And ORF's French transmission for S & SE Asia and Europe at 1530 is starting 3 minutes earlier--after the English ends at 1525, there's a minute or so of IS/ID in English and French followed by frequency announcements in French. Two questions arise from all this: 1) Why isn't ORF playing Austrian music for 2 minutes, so we can hear something other than the repetitive "Blue Danube" tuning signal, and 2) since when must ORF really start its French program? My answer to the latter is: 1530:00, after a good 5 minutes of Austrian folk music for the purpose of entertaining the English-speakrs until French begins. Let's face it, it's not all that hard for ORF to do--just play some music after the program; there's really no need for us to hear "Blue Danube" over and over again--shades of RSA.

B U L G A R I A (via Kraig W Krist) Dear Listener, In 1985, the nations of the world will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazi-fascism. Now that world peace is threatened once again, we take a look back into history to seek the lessons of the Second World War. In this connexion, Radio Sofia is launching a contest among its listeners. You are kindly invited to answer all or one of the following questions: 1) What, in your opinion, is the significance of the victory which the anti-fascist coalition scored over fascism in World War Two and which had been the factors decisive for this victory? 2) What do you know about Bulgaria's contribution to the final victory over fascism? 3) Tell us, if you please, how the Second World War tragedy affected you personally, or the life of your relatives or friends? What is required, in your view, for the future peaceful existence of mankind? In order to aid the participants in the contest to prepare their answers, we shall broadcast several series of programmes starting as of the beginning of 1985, which will highlight the main stages of the Second World War and Bulgaria's contribution to the final defeat of nazi-fascism. Your answers should be post-stamped not later than May 9th, 1985. The best of them will receive 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes and all participants in the contest will get souvenirs from Bulgaria as a token for their entries.

C A M E R O O N (Mark L Williams, Emmett ID) Yaoundé on 9745 noted at SIO 444 on Christmas Eve at 2214. Bilingual English-French phone-in program; counting down the time to Christmas Day and a midnight religious service Two announcers, one male and one not. The man spoke French and no English, while the woman spoke English and very hesitant French. The amusement increased with the impression that neither announcer could well understand the other.

C A N A D A (John Norfolk, Oklahoma City OK) Radio Canada International has cancelled its North American MAILBAG program as of Jan. 13. RCI has announced plans to consolidate its various mailbags into one intended for all services; this may begin in March or even earlier. This was my favorite RCI program (except for SWL DIGEST, of course) and I'll miss it. Another North American program, PRIME TIME CANADA [Sat nights] has also been cancelled. At least for the weekend of Jan. 19-20, RCI replaced weekend programs with CONCERT HALL; the Saturday program featured the Canadian pianist Anton Kuerti performing an excerpt from Glazunov's Piano Sonata No. 1; on Sunday, Charles Dutoit and the Montreal Symphony in an excerpt from Ravel's Daphnis & Chloë. It's rare to hear serious music from RCI--in fact, I don't recall ever hearing any before--and I hope this becomes a regular. But 23 minutes is really too short. An hour would be better. [Welcome, but not under the circumstances; playing records is, of course, a cheap and easy way to fill air time -gh]

PREVIEW



JAMES STEPHENS

HAILED AS THE leprechaun of English literature, it's fitting that James Stephens was also described as "diminutive in stature, puckered in countenance [and] divertingly garrulous." His wit and whimsy informed his art—both poetry and prose—and won him a following among Ireland's literary elite, including W.B. Yeats, Sean O'Casey and James Joyce. In fact, Joyce insisted that if he died before finishing *Finnegans Wake*, the only one who could complete it was James Stephens.

Born in Dublin in 1882, Stephens seemed an unlikely candidate for literary success. He was orphaned at age three and grew up in the city's slum streets and tenements. He educated himself largely through his own reading and earned a living working as a clerk-typist. His spare time was devoted to writing poetry and short stories. In 1912 Stephens's prose fantasy *The Crock of Gold* was published, bringing him universal acclaim.

He moved to London in 1924 and spent much of the next decade travelling and lecturing abroad. Then in the mid-thirties he began broadcasting for BBC radio. He continued with the BBC until close to his death in 1950, at which time most people remembered him not for his writing, but for his "brilliant and whimsical" broadcasts.

The Crock of Gold will be read on **Booktime**, February 25-March 1, 10.17 p.m. (10.47 NT). Radio.

For content of IDEAS thru March, see the previous issue of RIB.

C H I N A At right: TV brings world to Inner Mongolia, Winnipeg Free Press, Nov 22 via

By Christopher S. Wren
N.Y. Times News Service

HOHHOT, China — When Jimuya, a herdsman in Inner Mongolia, sold the wool sheared from his 200 sheep last spring, half of the $320 that he earned went to buy a locally made Swan television set.

Jimuya, who like many Mongolians uses only one name, took the 12-inch black-and-white set back to his two-room house in the rolling grasslands of Siziwang Banner, or County. The herdsman rigged the television set to a windmill generator turned by the incessant wind that sweeps down from Mongolia.

At night, when his sheep, horses and cattle have been settled down, Jimuya joins his wife, four children and elderly parents on the family's kang, or heated-brick sleeping platform, to find out what is happening in the world outside.

First major purchase

"I'll watch whatever programs the others watch — news, features, films," Jimuya told a journalist who had driven two hours across the prairie to find him. The family's favorite nights are Tuesday and Friday, Jimuya said, because the television station in Hohhot, the regional capital of Inner Mongolia, broadcasts in Mongolian then instead of Chinese.

Jimuya is one of many peasants across China who made a television set their first major purchase under the new agricultural responsibility system, which rewards them for working harder. Some fellow herdsmen bought color television sets, Jimuya said, but he frugally limited himself to a black-and-white set because he is saving to build a new house.

About 200 million Chinese watch television, the official New China News Agency reported last January, making them the world's largest television audience. The Ministry of Radio and Television said in September that television reached nearly 60 per cent of China's population, which means 600 million people.

Whatever the audience, factories cannot turn out enough television sets. China plans to produce more than 4.6 million sets this year. In the first nine months, 823,400 color sets were manufactured, a jump of 160 per cent over the comparable period last year, but this lagged behind consumer demand.

The impact has been most obvious in the countryside, where television antennas sprout from mud-brick houses on dirt roads. In Guangdong Province in southeastern China, many peasants have put up UHF "fishbone" antennas to bring in sassy television shows from Hong Kong, despite periodic campaigns by the authorities to pull them down as conduits of bourgeois pollution.

But elsewhere, peasants who once went to bed when the sun set now spend evenings mesmerized in front of prime-time physics lessons, reports on the harvest output, Chinese operas, teleplays that act out the government's latest injunctions and sports events like the triumphs of China's abiding heroines, its female volleyball team.

The Communist Party recognized in a directive a year ago that radio and television were effective tools for keeping in touch with the masses. Last December, Wu Lengxi, the Radio and Television Minister, admitted that Chinese television should be livelier, though he made clear that it would eschew the violence and sex found on Western television. "While clearing away cultural contamination," he said, "we should try our best to meet the people's cultural needs."

Over a cup of Mongolian milk tea flavored with salt, Jimuya explained why a fifth of his income so far this year was spent on a television set. "Television has become a fashionable thing, and everybody wants to have one, even here," he said. "With television, I can see what's happening in the outside, how other areas of China are using the responsibility system."

The arrival of a television set has not changed the family routine much, he said, since herdsmen usually stayed up late. Before, his family gathered around a radio, which, like the overhead light, was powered by the windmill generator he acquired last year.

Jimuya said he set no viewing rules for his children, who rise early to walk several miles to primary school at the Sandan Production Brigade. His oldest daughter is boarding at a secondary school in Siziwang, 45 miles away.

"The children watch television every night," he said. "I let them watch it until the end of the program. They are interested in whatever there is on television."

The local channel goes on at 6:45 p.m., with the news starting at 7 p.m. It stays on until 10:30 or 11 p.m. There are no programs in the daytime, when everyone should be working.

Signal comes in clear

The signal comes in clear from a transmitter that was built on a hill about a mile away to relay the programming from Hohhot. Before he bought a television set, Jimuya said, he used to hike over to the relay station after dinner to watch its monitor with his friends. Now other herdsmen who still lack sets will drop in on his house at night, sometimes traveling by horseback.

The most avid viewer may be Jimuya's father, Arenchinkache, 69 years old, a white-bearded herdsman whose weathered face and bandy legs show the years spent in the saddle. "I like to watch because every evening brings so many things that are fresh and new," Arenchinkache said.

On rare occasions when the wind drops, the television set runs on electricity stored by the generator. The Jimuyas forgo watching television in the summer, when the family lives in a yurt, or felt tent, to follow the livestock across the grasslands.

Doug Copeland; also abridged in Minneapolis Star & Tribune, Dec. 26, via Thomas Gavaras, Minnetonka, but headlined TV coming into its own in China; factories unable to keep up with demand.

gh: R Beijing External Service March highlights may appear elsewhere in this issue; meanwhile, they have sent a schedule for the Radio Beijing Capital Service, "a comprehensive English-language programme, prepared mainly for foreign residents and visitors in the Chinese capital and also for Chinese listeners--the latest national and international news, commentaries, weather reports, music and features of all colours; daily 7-8 am, 9-10 pm and 10-11 pm on 1251 kHz mediumwave; telephone 86,8581, ext. 2932; effective Jan. 1". On the back cover there's an ad for the Lido Hotel. You'll note many familiar program titles: Sun SUNDAY CONCERT. Mon THIS & THAT, ECONOMIC HORIZONS, ACROSS THE LAND, LEARN TO SPEAK CHINESE. Tue BEIJING REPORT, TRAVEL TALK, EARTH TONES. Wed THIS & THAT, LEARN TO SPEAK CHINESE, CHINESE FOLK MUSIC. Thu BEIJING REPORT, CHINA IN CONSTRUXION, CULTURE IN CHINA. Fri CHINESE COOKING, CULTURAL INTERCHANGE, BEIJING FEATURES, THE LAND & THE PEOPLE. Sat BEIJING REPORT, STORY-TELLING IN SPECIAL CHINESE, NAMES IN MUSIC.

C U B A [non] gh: The Jan. 21 issue of Broadcasting (via David Alpert) reported on "Radio Martí's slow march to air date". "The latest trouble was the sudden resignation two weeks ago of Paul Drew as director--the official reason givenby VOA was 'personal emergency'; however, Drew, who has returned to his radio consulting business in Los Angeles, would not return telephone calls, and the Miami Herald, quoting anonymous sources, said Drew left after losing a 'power struggle' over personnel matters. A source within the Radio Martí program service told Broadcating that Charles Wick, director of the USIA, to whom the Radio Martí director reports, had asked Drew to resign. The turnover at the top may be bearing out views of those who have maintained that the Radio Martí service is bound to contain internal conflicts even greater than those that have made the VOA from time to time a particularly stressful job for its director. Kenneth R Giddens, who served for eight years under Nixon and Ford as director of the VOA, and who owns WKRG Mobile is now acting director pending appointment of a replacement for Drew. Last week, R Martí staffers were working toward the Jan. 28 on-air date. Some 100 employes out of 178 authorized positions were on the job, according to Giddens. But Giddens indicated that Jan. 28 was still more of a hope than a firm commitment." [more on pages 31 & 32]

C H I L E (Gabriel Iván Barrera, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Dec. 21) Radio Patagonia Chilena, 6080 kHz, transmite de acuerdo al siguiente esquema, programas de Radio Portales de Santiago de Chile; UTC, Lunes a sabado: 0930-1015 BUENOS DÍAS CHILE CON PORTALES. 1030-1100 continúa el programa, con informativos horarios de 5 minutos cada uno a las 1200, 1300, 1400. 1500-1510 RESUMEN HORARIO CRONOLÓGICO. 1630-1730 LA REVISTA DE LA TARDE - NOTICIAS. 1730-1745 LA BANDITA DE FIRULETE--programa cómico. INFORMATIVOS HORARIOS de 5 minutos cada uno a las 1900, 2000, 2100. 2230-2330 LA REVISTA DE LA NOCHE - NOTICIAS. 2330-2345 LA BANDITA DE FIRULETE--programa cómico. 0000 BOLETÍN HORARIO, 5 mins. 0010-0030 HOGAR, DULCE HOGAR--radioteatro humorístico. 0100 BOLETÍN HORARIO. 0245 RESUMEN CRONOLÓGICO HORARIO DE NOTICIAS, hasta las 0300. Domingos: 1100-1130 REVISTA DE LA MAÑANA. 0300-0305 [sic, quiere decir 1300-1305?] NOTICIAS, 2000-2005 & 2100-2105 NOTICIAS, 2230-2255a REVISTA DOMINICAL--noticias. Además, Radio Patagonia Chilena tiene un programa DX, difundido todos los domingos entre 1400 y 1415 UTC en 6080 y 970 kHz; el editor DX es Erwin Sandoval. Confirma con QSL si se adjuntan 1 ó 2 IRC, sólo en castellano.

E C U A D O R (via Jan ASWLC) HCJB PASSPORT special topical programs on Fridays + GMT Saturdays: Mar 1 The Complexities of Unemployment, with Ken Korpi. Mar 8 Science and (or?) Religion, with John Beck. Mar 15 You Are What You Eat, with Marian Osborne. Mar 22 Music by Jack Stenekes, with Brian Seeley. Mar 29 Communism in 1985, with Ken Korpi. At 1900, 0100, 0530, 1000. Open Line call-ins scheduled for Feb & Mar 23 & 24 at 0700 & 0200.

E L S A L V A D O R (Owen Williamson, KA5UUR, El Paso TX) Radio Venceremos celebrated its 4th anniversary on the air on January 10, 1985, with the announcement that it will 'shortly' open up an FM outlet in western El Salvador, covering both Santa Ana and Ahuachapán provinces. According to an announcement by Venceremos' commanding officer, the new FM outlet will allow coverage of 10 out of 14 provincial capitals in the country. FM from Guazapa Ridge, for San Salvador, has been cut back to one hour a week, for security and fuel-conservation reasons. All FM from Venceremos is between 98 and 98.5 MHz, and transmitters are already operating in Guazapa, San Miguel, San Agustín-Tres Calles (Usulután Province) and possibly also in Morazán and San Vincente provinces. On Jan 14, Venceremos announced that a West German solidarity group had collected DM 300,000 to buy transmitting equipment for Venceremos. Since early January Venceremos has been experiencing sporadic interference on its "studio"-transmitter link on its 6.5 MHz transmission. Transmissions are briefly interrupted with rock music or voice transmissions from an outside source, and several times operators at the remote transmitter had to interrupt the feed from the "studio" with recorded music because the link was taken over by somebody else. A fascinating live look at electronic warfare and countermeasures.

G E R M A N Y E A S T & G R E N A D A [See following pages; out of order by necessity]

H O N D U R A S (Noe Leiva, UPI Sept. 17, 1984 via David R Alpert, NYC) Leftist Guerrillas Storm Radio Stations. Armed Honduran guerrillas stormed a popular radio station in the capital of Teguci-

GRENADA (Toronto The Globe & Mail, Nov. 29, via Doug Copeland, Winnipeg, Man.) Monitor 535 kHz:

CBC producer lent to Grenada radio

By MURRAY CAMPBELL

The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. has lent one of its senior producers to Grenada to help re-establish a radio station destroyed when U.S. forces invaded the island more than a year ago.

Walter Unger, a producer in the CBC's features department in Toronto, has been seconded to the Department of External Affairs on a four-month contract that is expected to end in mid-December.

Grenada's 110,000 residents lost their radio station, Radio Free Grenada, in the invasion of the Caribbean island after the assassination of Maurice Bishop. The station, which was closely linked with the Bishop government, was one of the first targets.

The request to the CBC for professional help in rebuilding the station came from the Caribbean Broadcasting Union, of which the CBC is an associate member.

Mr. Unger is being paid with funds from the Canadian International Development Agency that are administered through the Canadian High Commission in Barbados.

Spencer Moore, director of international relations at the CBC's head office in Ottawa, said the corporation has assisted other broadcasting organizations around the world about 14 times in the past year.

He said most such projects last only a few weeks and Mr. Unger's stay will be longer than normal.

He said it is quite likely that Grenada's interim Government sought Canadian help because of the generally favorable profile Canada has in the Caribbean.

"We're quite often asked because we're considered neutral because of having a short, non-imperialistic history."

Mr. Moore said Mr. Unger was sent because "he's top of the line as far as we're concerned."

Phil Smith, the CBC's co-ordinator of international relations, said the CBC is not providing any equipment to rebuild the station and Mr. Unger was sent to teach program production.

"But frankly, he's doing everything," Mr. Smith said. "There is a (Grenadian) manager of the station and Walter is a consultant in production and management, but he's really been the major source of expertise in establishing Radio Grenada.

"He's done an excellent job — he's made a very significant imprint in the restoration of public broadcasting in Grenada."

The Unger project has kindled some gossip at CBC Toronto about the unusual occurrence of consecutive programs on Grenada on the morning Commentary radio program.

On Oct. 25, the anniversary of the invasion, the program featured an opinion piece critical of the U.S. role; the following day, a commentary more favorable to the U.S. intervention was aired.

Andrew Simon, the CBC's area head of radio current affairs, said such back-to-back programs are unusual, but it was warranted in the Grenadian case.

"We consider (Commentary) an important and sensitive program" that requires a balance of opinion, Mr. Simon said.

"Normally, we measure the balance over a longer term ... but occasionally some subjects are so controversial or so two-sided ... that you want to make sure the balance is more immediate while the thing is so topical."

Mr. Simon said: "There was no dispute about the desirability of airing another view. We had a little internal discussion about the timing, whether we should wait for the next news peg, which probably would have been the (Grenadian) election two months later. But I felt that was too far away."

Mr. Simon said the discussion was never linked to the Unger project. "It wasn't what I would describe as a very large situation."

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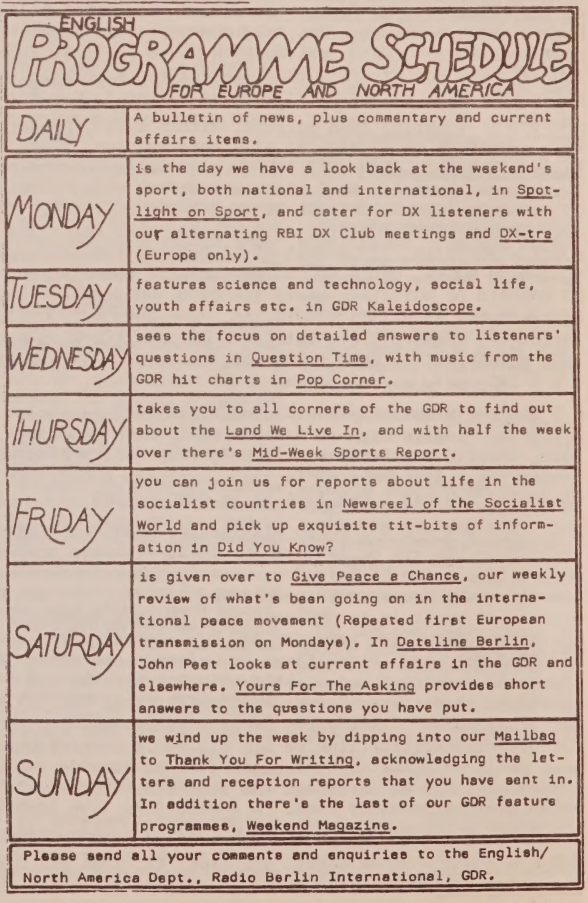
galpa early Monday, tied up news reporters and transmitted a taped message denouncing the presence of US troops in the country. Six young guerrillas of the Morazán Honduran Liberation Front or FMLH, forced their way into "Audiovideo" radio station at dawn, while the radio was transmitting its morning news broadcast, radio employees said. Armed with .38 caliber pistols the rebels tied up news editor Rodrigo Won Arévalo, a reporter and a technician and locked them in a sound booth. The radio workers were unharmed, employees said. Four other armed rebels kept guard outside the building, in an eastern suburb of the capital, while the 10-minute propaganda message was played during the country's most widely listened-to news broadcast. The rebels, who identified themselves as belonging to the FMLH, one of four underground leftist groups in Honduras, said President Roberto Suazo Córdova had allowed the country to enter "the worst crisis in history." The tape denounced the 'subjugation' of Honduras to the United States and the presence of American troops in the country. Suazo Córdova, a staunch anti-communist, has become the closest ally of the Reagan administration in its bid to stop what it sees as the spread of Marxist revolution throughout Central America.

GERMANY EAST R Berlin Int'l via K W Krist


ENGLISH
PROGRAMME SCHEDULE
FOR EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA
DAILY
A bulletin of news, plus commentary and current affairs items.
MONDAY
is the day we have a look back at the weekend's sport, both national and international, in Spotlight on Sport, and cater for DX listeners with our alternating RBI DX Club meetings and DX-tra (Europe only).
TUESDAY
features science and technology, social life, youth affairs etc. in GDR Kaleidoscope.
WEDNESDAY
sees the focus on detailed answers to listeners' questions in Question Time, with music from the GDR hit charts in Pop Corner.
THURSDAY
takes you to all corners of the GDR to find out about the Land We Live In, and with half the week over there's Mid-Week Sports Report.
FRIDAY
you can join us for reports about life in the socialist countries in Newsreel of the Socialist World and pick up exquisite tit-bits of information in Did You Know?
SATURDAY
is given over to Give Peace a Chance, our weekly review of what's been going on in the international peace movement (Repeated first European transmission on Mondays). In Dateline Berlin, John Peet looks at current affairs in the GDR and elsewhere. Yours For The Asking provides short answers to the questions you have put.
SUNDAY
we wind up the week by dipping into our Mailbag to Thank You For Writing, acknowledging the letters and reception reports that you have sent in. In addition there's the last of our GDR feature programmes, Weekend Magazine.
Please send all your comments and enquiries to the English/North America Dept., Radio Berlin International, GDR.

(RBI via Grant Lochmiller, James E McDonald Jr, KWK)

Answers to your queries

Day by day, Radio Berlin International receives many questions about the lives that people lead in the German Democratic Republic, the jobs that they do, the sparetime interests they have, the facilities that are provided for them in society and so on. Some are of a general nature along the lines of: "What is care for old people like in your country?", while others are quite precise like: "Please tell me something about the work of the GDR's Red Cross Society."

Acknowledgements are made of these enquiries in our mailbag programmes on Sundays - as time permits - while detailed answers are given on Wednesdays. But obviously restricting ourselves to just these two days would never enable us to detail all the topics on which information is requested. So there is a natural spillover into our magazine programmes where the most diverse subjects can be covered. This will continue to be the case in 1985.

Daily life in all its dimensions will be covered in our Thursday transmission "The Land We Live In" with a special 1985 focus being put on the lives of those opponents of nazism who from the moment of liberation 40 years ago in 1945 set about building up a German state that could occupy a dignified and worthy place among the family of nations.

Where the GDR stands today in the world of science and engineering will form one part of our magazine programme on Sundays and it will be complemented by a look at what's going on in the arts and what activities young people are involved in. We'll also be continuing our popular "Pocket Atlas" series on castles and palaces in the GDR, tracing their past and examining what purposes they are being put to today.

New in 1985 will be our "GDR Guidebook" in which we'll provide an answer to the questions that you have sent in and on the other hand encourage you to write to our station and put us a few more. You know that we always do our best to provide an adequate answer!

INDIA (gh) I hope you caught the recent PBS NOVA and BBCWS ASSIGNMENT program[me]s about the belated but heavy impact of TV on India. Globe & Mail, Jan 5, via Doug Copeland had a Reuter story from the Times of India that P M Rajiv Gandhi has ordered the computerization of the country and that every village should have a TV set, so the rural population can watch programs on science, education and agriculture.

INDONESIA (Summary of a report in Suara Merdeka newspaper, Semarang, translated by Matthew Francis, resident in Indonesia) Private Radio Obliged to Relay RRI As from 1 Jan 1985, private broadcasting services in Indonesia are not permitted to present news programs. They must relay the hourly news from RRI in Jakarta beginning at 2200, as well as commentaries, and press reviews. Station managers of RRI outlets thruout Indonesia have been instructed to carefully monitor local private stations and to report those that do not fulfill their obligations. Offending stations are to be reported to the Dept of Information for action. (via Jan Australian DX News)

ISRAEL (Carl Alpert, Haifa, Jewish Week Oct. 19 via Sig Hoffman, Flushing NY) Weekly Hebrew lessons series on Israel's overseas Arabic broadcasts resulted in thousands of requests from Egyptian listeners for copies of text, exhausting the supply.

(CSM Aug. 14 via Bruce Tindall, NC)

Why ordinary Arabs faithfully tune in to voice of the 'enemy'

By Ned Temko
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

AMID the din of downtown Damascus the jauntily delivered Arabic announcement on the radio doesn't fully register at first:

"This is the Voice of Israel, from Yerusalim-Al Quds." (The first part of the name is an Arabization of the Hebrew for "Jerusalem"; the second part, the Arabs' own name for the disputed holy city.)

Yet more with each passing year, quite ordinary people in Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon are tuning in faithfully to the broadcast voice of the "Zionist enemy" — the Arabic-language service of the Voice of Israel (VOI).

Often the jumbled jigsaw that is Arab-Israeli politics provides an explanation:

Like the time back in 1977, when then-Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was jetting to Jerusalem and the Libyan Embassy in Beirut was intent on punishing his "treachery." The Libyan diplomats' idea was to burn what was then Libya and Egypt's joint flag — a leftover from their short-lived United Arab Republic.

With this and other reporters looking on, the Libyan diplomats realized — as President Sadat's scheduled landing time drew near — that they had not the faintest way of knowing whether the "traitor" had indeed touched down, or when he would. The solution: switch on the VOI's Arabic service. They did. And the flag-burning went ahead nicely.

Or, five years later, when Israel rolled tanks and troops into Lebanon. . . . Panicked civilians countrywide switched on to find out precisely whose tanks were moving where, and how to get out of the way.

"Right after the invasion, we were the main element in the Lebanese equation," recalls VOI Arabic-service chief Edmond Zahayek, himself shot in the arm while taking an on-scene trip early in the war. "The Lebanese had to listen to us. Their lives might even be at stake."

But mostly — as taxi drivers in Damascus or Amman or Cairo or Beirut confirm — the VOI's Arab audience turns to the Israelis for good old-fashioned news, or for other people-to-people services their own state-controlled propaganda radios just don't provide.

Mr. Zehayek runs an odd little island of "coexistence" in a sea of Arab-Israeli enmity.

It is not a matter of Arabs becoming "pro-Israeli" in even the tamest sense. Nearly four decades of intermittent war have left a legacy of mutual Arab-Israeli mistrust. But in small ways, Zehayek's 18-hour-a-day broadcasts have won an immunity of sorts from that ill will.

"The most important issue of all," Zehayek says, "is to keep our credibility as news broadcasters."

On one level, that is not too hard. The VOI — whether in Hebrew, Arabic, English, or the host of other languages in which it broadcasts abroad — is, unlike the Voice of America, not a directly linked organ of the state. It is a publicly funded, but in many ways autonomous, setup more like the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Still, the Arabic service is a special animal within VOI. There is no direct guidance, as a rule, on what to

say. And there is none at all regarding the outlet's hourly news broadcasts. The main exception is in times of all-out war, as during the Lebanon invasion, when the Arabic service may become a vehicle for Israeli military announcements to enemy combatants or the population in the war zone. It is the strapping Zehayek who bears almost full responsibility for what kind of broadcasts go out, even during events such as the Lebanon war.

"We did broadcast official announcements to the PLO, Syrian soldiers, and the Lebanese people according to advances in the field. Or sometimes, appeals to surrender or that sort of thing. But for me, our long-term credibility is the main issue. We were very careful, therefore, to identify such announcements as coming in the Israeli Army's name, not ours."

Similarly, Zehayek is careful to explicitly identify as Israeli opinion the twice-daily political commentaries broadcast by the Arabic service in peacetime.

But news, he insists, is news. Though he has Israel's strongest radio broadcast operation at his disposal, he notes that, with 52 other Arabic radio stations competing with him for listeners, he has got to provide a valuably different product to get people to tune in.

"Our listeners in the Arab world know their media are not objective," Zehayek says. "But although we're 'the enemy' for them, we try hard to tell the truth — most importantly, about developments within the Arab world.

"Our strengths are that the listeners really do seem to think we try to give them an objective picture. And, by Arab-world standards, we also serve up the news on major developments a lot more quickly."

But Zehayek freely admits there are times when he has to figure out how best to censor himself.

His station also serves hundreds of thousands of Arabs inside Israel and on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Since news is far more widely and objectively available there than almost anywhere in the Arab world, to maintain credibility "at home" means airing pretty frankly even items that could reflect badly on Israel, such as a labor strike here.

In some instances he doesn't particularly want to spotlight these for his listeners in places like Syria or Iraq. (Zehayek, a Jew originally from Iraq, recalls listening to VOI's Arabic service every night before he immigrated here 20 years ago.)

"Anyway, what I do usually in instances of such 'negative' reports is to go ahead and broadcast them — only not, for instance, leading the news show with them as our domestic, Hebrew service would do."

And though there is no reliable way of surveying precisely how many people listen in the Arab world, Zehayek knows from a variety of signals that "we do have a real audience out there."

For one thing, there are the letters.

Since Sadat's peace, Zehayek has been getting an average of 100 or so letters a day from Egypt. Since taking out a Swiss postal box, he also gets a dozen or so daily from many other countries. Sometimes listeners are downright incensed. Recently, for instance, Zehayek got a call from a Libyan diplomat in Egypt. "He said, '(expletive deleted).' He said we had attacked [Libyan leader Muammar] Qaddafi, and that this wasn't good. . . ."

Sometimes, since the Lebanon war began, the potential "audience" has been closer to home. On several occasions Zehayek's station broadcast personal greetings into Syria from some of the nearly 300 Syrian POWs who were captive in Israel until June.

Once he aired a decidedly political "discussion show" with the captives.

"They attacked Israel. They said, if Assad wants, they're ready to spend even 20 years in prison here" for the Syrian cause. "They insisted there be two separate audio cassettes of the show, one for broadcast and one for them as a record of what they said. . . . It's their passport for safe passage back to Syria. Of course, I complied."

(James Conaway, Washington Post, via Minneapolis Star & Tribune, Jan 12 via Tom Gavaras, Minnetonka) [excerpted & summarized by gh]

Abie Nathan, 57, operator of the Voice of Peace radio ship, also brought ravioli and the hamburger to Israel and made a million dollars with his Tel Aviv restaurant, The Californian, before turning to charity. Recently he's been involved in relief to Ethiopia--$250,000 in aid and built a refugee camp there in eight days, a coup amid a chaos of suffering. It's the best in the country, with a doctor, shelter, electricity, water and food. It is hoped that five more camps can be built in cooperation with AID & USDOS. The Peace Ship is a 570-ton freighter. He bought it second-hand in Holland and sailed it to the US in 1969, spent three years trying to raise $170,000. Now it reaches about 30 megapeople in the Mideast. He accepts just enough advertising to meet expenses, which are low as it is manned by volunteers from all over the world.

JAPAN (Detroit News Nov. 22 via Don Hosmer, MI)

US Armed Forces Radio is Tokyo's Talk of the Town

TOKYO — (UPI) — The hottest radio station among Tokyo's trendy teen-agers is none other than U.S. armed forces radio.

Armed forces radio?

Is the all-American, salute-the flag Far Eastern Network (FEN) — which runs re-enlistment pitches instead of commercials — making it with Tokyo's fashion-conscious, faddish, affluent youth culture set?

IT'S MAKING it so much that Sony, the electronics giant, has marketed successfully a radio that receives only FEN.

"We introduced it as a novelty item, but the reaction has been overwhelming," a Sony spokesman said.

Teen-agers are not the only civilian listeners — dubbed the "shadow audience" by one FEN staff member — of the broadcasts that can be received on AM radios in most parts of Japan.

The U.S. Defense Department operation also is popular with Tokyo's 100,000-plus foreign community as well as adult Japanese who value its news and sports programs.

THE ASAHI newspaper recently estimated FEN's Japanese listeners at more than three million, although other estimates put the audience throughout Japan as high as 25 million.

And Sony isn't the only company to cash in on FEN's popularity. A Tokyo publisher recently announced his firm would begin monthly publication next year of a Japanese language FEN guide.

"The interest in FEN is flattering, but our primary audience is still the American military," said the station's manager, Air Force Master Sgt. Jack Arnold.

Those 54,000 service personnel, and their dependents, get 24 hours listening a day of American popular music, news, live sports, special events, such as the recent presidential debates, vintage radio programs and even a mystery theater.

INSTEAD OF commercials, FEN laces the airwaves between records with re-enlistment pitches, warnings about VD, drug abuse and violations of Japanese law and news of military community events.

The programs are mostly put together at FEN's Japan headquarters in a nondescript building at the Yokota U.S. air base on the outskirts of Tokyo. FEN Tokyo, which began broadcasting Sept. 12, 1945, is the largest of the five armed forces broadcasting stations in Japan.

FEN also operates a shortwave service and closed circuit FM radio and television. Outside Japan, FEN has similar services on Guam and in the Philippines.

A sister network, the American Forces Network, operates in South Korea, and unlike its Japanese counterpart broadcasts both radio and television over the airwaves, making American television available to Korean viewers.

THE ANNUAL Super Bowl telecast via satellite draws football fans into Seoul from all over East Asia, turning hotels in the Korean capital into one big tailgate party.

The networks receive a good deal of canned programing from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service in Los Angeles. News comes mostly from American news agencies and networks, and is presented unedited by FEN.

Locally produced news programs are long on U.S. affairs, military topics and world events, and very skimpy on Japanese news, reflecting a sensitivity to what the military terms "host country relations."

"We don't censor anything — our first job is to inform," Arnold said. "But obviously we are not going to do anything or say anything that will upset our hosts."

THE MUSIC is all American — rock, jazz, country, Wolfman Jack and Charlie Tuna, oldies from Dick Clark, "Live from Gilley's" on Saturday night and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir on Sundays.

And it's heard all over Tokyo.

And it's heard all over Tokyo.

"It's a kind of fashion among teenagers," Kuroda said. He said the pocket FEN radio, introduced in May, has been selling about 3,000 units a month priced at about $15 each.

"At this point most of our customers are young people," Kuroda said. "It's a radio that says, 'Now I'm listening to FEN.'"

Other observers note it's a painless way to sharpen skills in "Igirisu," a language most Japanese begin studying in junior high school but few ever seem to master.

It also gives an alternative to the thin-voiced, often downright tuneless "Kawaiiko-chan," the miniskirted teenage female singers who dominate Japanese popular music with similar-sounding soft rock tunes on the pains of adolescent romance.

To paraphrase the intro from one a vintage radio program: Who knows what music lurks in the hearts of FEN? The shadow (audience) knows. And listens.

[the FEN/AFRTS story on previous page also appeared in the DuBois PA Courier-Express, Dec 20 (via Barbara Ann Dill, St Marys PA) headlined Armed Forces Radio Tops Tokyo Hit Parade, without cutting a further five paragraphs, herewith appended.]

LUXEMBOURG (Washington Post, June 25, 1984, via Kraig W Krist)

'44 Windfall Aided Allies in Battling Nazis

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

CIA Documents Describe Captured Transmitter's Use In Psychological Warfare

Late in 1944, when the Germans suddenly evacuated Luxembourg, they left intact a prize for the Allies: the powerful transmitter of Radio Luxembourg, soon to become Radio Annie. In 127 consecutive nights of broadcasting, according to newly released CIA documents, Annie "deceived and confused the enemy, set German against German ... and breached the fortress Germany from within."

Project Annie, with an estimated half the German Wehrmacht as part of its nightly audience as the Allies advanced toward the Moselle and Rhine rivers, is described by the CIA as one of the two most important U.S. ventures in psychological warfare during World War II.

In the other, code-named "Skorpion West," the Office of Strategic Services intercepted a Nazi leaflet aimed at raising troop morale, turned its message around and air-dropped millions of the bogus leaflets over German lines. While Annie fueled resistance to the Nazis among the Germans, Skorpion West caused the Nazis to scrap the morale-raising effort.

The German leaflets touted the invincibility of the Nazi army and its leaders' superiority. At the top and bottom was the message: "If you want to know the truth, comrade, ask the Skorpion."

Once the Allies broke away from the beaches of Normandy in 1944, the Germans were forced to distribute "Skorpion" from the air. Copies of "Skorpion" blew into the hands of the Allies, who reproduced the leaflets down to the paper and ink but changed their slant. Since the Germans were distributing their leaflets by air, the Allies could deliver theirs to German troops the same way.

In the six weeks it took American and British troops to break through German lines after D-day, the Allies dropped three messages. The first questioned Nazi invincibility: "The enemy possesses great superiority and things look very bad for the German front-line soldier."

The second questioned German military leadership and even suggested that soldiers shoot their officers if they felt they were poor leaders. The third leaflet explained what lay ahead: "It is to be expected that the English and Americans will try to force a decision before the winter starts. When the offensive does come, we must expect large stretches of German soil to be occupied before we can bring the enemy to a standstill."

The first counterfeit leaflet was hushed up by the heads of the Skorpion organization, but the second landed on the desk of Field Marshal Walter Model. "He became enraged when he discovered that it invited mutiny by the German soldiers and gave them an excuse to shoot their superior officers," the CIA account says, adding that Model ordered a halt to all further Skorpion efforts.

"It was in our estimation the crowning admission of defeat, since it was denouncing the whore from the pulpit and thus trebling her business," the history says.

Project Annie, however, had a more far-reaching impact and was described by the CIA as one of the OSS' most brilliant successes. The Germans left in such a hurry that the 1st Army captured Radio Luxembourg undamaged, with a transmitter "so powerful that its voice could reach half the Reich," the CIA history says.

The OSS created a "black transmitter," establishing a second frequency while keeping Radio Luxembourg on the air at its old frequency. Under the scheme, Luxembourg would go off the air as usual at midnight, and Annie would come on at 2 a.m. at the different frequency. The "black broadcast" stopped each day at 6:30 a.m., before Radio Luxembourg resumed its broadcast at 7.

Annie went on the air in December, 1944, for 127 nights, as the Allies moved toward the Moselle and Rhine rivers. For almost two months, Radio Annie broadcast, with complete objectivity, military and civilian news of the war "in the unmistakable accents" of the Rhine region.

"There were Germans who thought it came from bunkers behind German lines because at times it was technically imperfect, and there were Germans who thought Annie was an underground station and who were eagerly awaiting its political climax," the CIA history recounts. "A few smart ones suspected Annie might be the enemy, but the accurate and sympathetic character of its news presentation" threw off even the smart ones.

By the end of the war, the OSS estimated that almost everybody in Germany with access to a radio was an Annie listener. After questioning prisoners, the OSS estimated that more than half the Wehrmacht was a part of Annie's audience.

"The men of the Wehrmacht enjoyed 1212 [Annie's frequency] because it was not sophisticated like the overt British radio propaganda and had nothing of the boring dignity of Radio Luxembourg," a captured German officer said. "It used plain, simple language that intentionally abstained from name-calling and editorializing, plus everything was accurate."

But as the Allies broke through the German defenses at the Moselle River and crossed the Rhine, the history reports, "Annie promptly went into action, faking news in such a fashion that it was impossible to check.

"She put armored columns ahead of themselves, told of lost battles that had not taken place, imaginary surrenders and evacuations and of the inefficiency and treason of Nazi Party bosses. And all this never in a preaching style but always with the undertone of deep-felt worry over the future of her beloved Rhineland."

Annie, the CIA history says, "created a hypothetical movement of resistance, joined forces with it and called for the destruction of the Nazi Party and for immediate peace."

"Annie caused panics in Nuremberg and Ludwigshafen by reporting tanks to be on their way when there were none," the history states. Highways became so crowded with refugees that the Germans were unable to move supplies to their front lines as the Allies approached.

MALAYSIA (Peter Walsh, Jan DXers Calling of DX Australia) Whilst there are some who would malign the British Empire and its colonial period in Asia and Africa, undeniably one of the better legacies of the British Imperialism was the provision of a national broadcasting service in most parts of the world where the Union Jack was flown. Malaysia has been no exception to this rule. An excellent domestic and shortwave service known as Radio Television Malaysia has been developed over the past few decades. On mediumwave and FM there is a nationwide network of Malay, Tamil and Chinese

Services, all of which attempt to provide a comprehensive radio service. One of the SW outlets of the domestic English Service gives excellent reception in Australia from around 10 hours UTC on 7295 kHz. In similar manner, the Overseas Service of Radio TV Malaysia, the Voice of Malaysia, attempts to provide a comprehensive shortwave service in English, plus seven other languages of the Southeast Asian region. Incidentally, the VOM is the only SW station other than R Beijing and UN Radio which programs in Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines. The English Service of VOM can be heard from 0555 till 0825 UTC daily on 15295, 9750 and 6175. Naturally, 15295 gives best reception in Australia. Programs are well-rounded with news and commentary, current affairs, cultural programs, Malaysian music and western music, both popular and classical. There is also a musical request program. I can thoroughly recommend this station as a source of all round entertainment, tho I feel at times its modulation could do with some improvement. Address is: The English Service, Voice of Malaysia, Radio Television Malaysia, P O Box 11272, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [more about above on pages 30 and 33]

I S R A E L [again] (Jerusalem Post Int'l Edn, Jan 12 via Michael Schneider)

Two contrasting views are given on this page on how Israel should reply to the U.S request to be allowed to put up a transmitter here for the Voice of America. [see next page for 'pro']

Why Israel should say 'No'

By Shlomo Avineri

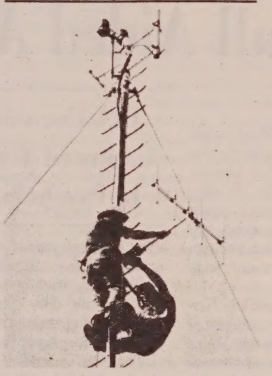
THE AMERICAN request to install a Voice of America transmitter in Israel raises several delicate and complex questions, which constitute a legitimate cause for public debate in Israel, one free as much as possible from slogans and rhetoric.

On the one hand, what is more justifiable than an Israeli assent to such a request? The United States is Israel's closest friend, ally and benefactor; the Soviet Union, on the other hand, does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, always appears on the international arena as a supporter of the more intransigent Arab positions, aids and abets some of the more extreme Palestinian terrorist organizations, and suppresses the basic human rights of its Jewish community.

Yet, as in many other issues of international politics, the picture is more complex. The Voice of America is not just an American radio station: it is conceived by the Reagan Administration and by the present director of the U.S. Information Agency, under whose aegis it operates, as a spearhead of the global American crusade against Communism.

It has an explicit propaganda message, and while its anti-Communism is not as strident as that of Radio Free Europe, it does not shy away from encouraging explicit efforts at de-stabilization in Eastern Europe. As such, it is a true exponent of the rhetoric of the present American administration.

It is here that the Israeli perspectives may diverge from the global considerations of current U.S. policies. While the U.S. and Israel have a joint interest in containing and



curtailing Soviet influence in the region, the Israeli agenda is necessarily somewhat different from the global concerns of the U.S.

ISRAEL already has a wide range of points of friction and conflict with the USSR: yet Israel is not a world power, and its relative diplomatic isolation should dictate to it a policy of trying to localize points of conflicts with a world power like the Soviet Union, and not widen them.

As reported in the press, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir assured Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in their recent meeting in New York that Israel is interested in normalizing relations with the Soviet Union; and that Israel's policy, while strongly disagreeing with the USSR on a number of crucial issues, is not looking for confrontation.

Most Israelis detest the repressive aspects of the Soviet system: but they do not see it as Israel's mission to "liberate" the Russian people or to "free" Eastern Europe from the Soviet yoke: the Reagan Administration – at least on the rhetorical level, and it is this level which finds expression in the VOA – has on numerous occasions created the impression of trying to achieve the destabilization of what President Reagan has called an "evil empire." Israel, with its limited size and resources, its vulnerability and its own national order of priorities, cannot be part of such an agenda, even if it is conducted merely on the rhetorical level.

THE ISRAELI agenda is much more limited: Israel would like to see some sort of normalization on the diplomatic front with the Soviet Union and its allies: a more liberal Soviet policy towards its Jewish community; and a more balanced, and realistic, Soviet policy in the Middle East. The present prolonged crisis of leadership in the Soviet Union also means that things are in great flux in the Kremlin, and with the slow emergence of a new leadership, there may be some shifts in Soviet policy, as a new leadership may be less committed to the policies – and mistakes – of its predecessors. In such a period it would be counterproductive from Israel's point of view to broaden the range of possible friction with Russia.

The writer, a professor of political science at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1976-77.

M É X I C O (Owen Williamson, KA5UUR, El Paso TX) Radio Huayacocotla, 2390 kHz has been audible with fairly good signals between sundown and 0105 UTC sign-off with programming in Spanish. Huayacocotla (or "Waya'", as it is known to its residents) is a tiny village on top of a mountain about 65 km north of Tulancingo, Hidalgo, though to get there you cross the state line into Veracruz. The station has a nightly newscast, NOTICIERO DEL CAMPO, at 0030 UTC, local weekdays. The station has little of the country flavor that might be expected in such a remote location, but takes a radical point of view that is almost unique in Mexican radio. NOTICIERO contains national and local news and even reports on subjects that are virtually taboo in other Mexican media, e.g. armed guerrilla bands in southern Mexico, or farm-worker organization in opposition to the official PRI-party Peasant Confederation. Spanish-speaking listeners might want to hear this for a different view of Mexico. Sign-off is between 0100 and 0115 with Spanish ID, bugle call, and the Mexican anthem. [also try from 1200]

N E T H E R L A N D S [gh] The English section of R Nederland does not condescend to supply us with printed material it sends everywhere else, and we are tempted to return the favor; but that would not be fair to those RIB readers who may be interested in its programming & activities...

A chance to help the U.S.

By Shmuel Katz

IN SOME quarters sour reactions have greeted the U.S. request that the government permit it to set up a Voice of America radio transmitter in Israel. Most distressing has been the manifestation in those quarters of a convincing facsimile of the true "ghetto spirit." Its exponents are frightened by a vision of Soviet displeasure.

Soviet displeasure? Most recently Moscow has opened a new black chapter in the ongoing persecution of its Jewish citizens. Only last week it was reported that official anti-Semitic literature is now being distributed at Soviet ports. Almost every day there is new harassment, designed to crush the spirit of proud Jews, fantastic charges are levelled against them (like drugs in *mezuzot),* there are new arrests, new banishments, accompanied by cold-blooded brutality. Anatoly Shcharansky, Yosef Begun, Ida Nudel – the list of victims grows ever longer. Not to mention the small fact that the Soviet Union has for years been the foremost purveyor, along with the Arabs, of international propaganda and incitement to action against Israel.

With this – and so much more – in full view, these people urge that Israel should not do anything that might annoy the Russians. To make their case, they hardly mention what the Soviet Union has been and is doing to its Jewish citizens. Thus, Prof. Shlomo Avineri dismisses that whole subject by saying that Israel would like to see "a *more liberal* Soviet policy towards its Jewish community."

Others (again ignoring the realities of the Soviet Inquisition) suggest that Israel should now seek "dialogue" with Moscow, and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

Cravenness thus once again proves to be wedded to stupidity. The USSR after all proclaims almost weekly that for the boon of diplomatic relations, Israel must pay by prior acceptance of all the Arabs' territorial demands.

If the proposed posture of resignation were extended to its logical conclusion, all protests and demonstrations against Soviet anti-Semitic persecution and propaganda should cease. After all, they undoubtedly anger the Soviets.

WHEREAS, in fact, human dignity, a minimum of national self-respect that the protection of Soviet Jewry – demand that protest and demonstration be intensified and accelerated. Those heroic men and women in the USSR could probably assure a quiet life for themselves, albeit as second- or third-class citizens, suffering only the barbs of anti-Semitic propaganda and discrimination, but freed from personal persecution.

It is, however, they, armed as they are only with the desperate resolution not to deny their identity or their identification with their nation, who insist that the public campaign on their behalf be intensified. They are certain that only in such a campaign, echoing throughout the world, lies their hope for them; and, not waiting for our approval, they persist in their doughty, dignified stance.

Their belief is founded in experience. It was only when Jewish activists in the early '70s broke through the wall of silence, demanding the right to leave the Soviet state, that Moscow opened the gates. Later, it was when the world-wide protest movement was at its height that the number of exit permits reached its peak.

Even if Soviet reactions were to be considered, it can be said with assurance that the Soviets will not alleviate their treatment of Jews one whit if Israel withholds its consent to the U.S. request. It would be a grotesque blunder for Israel to administer a gratuitous snub to the U.S. in order to "appease" Moscow. This is an important matter on which Israel can help the U.S. The government should not delay its positive reply.

Week ending January 12, 1985 **THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL**

(Robert Chester, Radio Australia Japanese DX-Time, Jan. 20) A new series of DUTCH BY RADIO lessons will begin in the first week of April. A course book and a pronunciation cassette are available for 2 IRCs for all who want to participate in these language lessons. Applications should be sent to: Dutch by Radio, Radio Netherlands, P O Box 222, 1200-JG Hilversum, Holland.

(Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia, DUTCH BY RADIO--first broadcast of the new 26-week course will be Tue Apr 2, replacing TALKING TO, as I predicted several issues ago, with Michael Harrigan as host.

Jerry Cowan announced just before the start of the 1430 UTC transmission to Asia Jan. 15 that as of April 1, RN plans to broadcast additional English programs at 0830 and 1130 UTC, frequencies not mentioned. So I guess RN is staying at their present 55-minute length for each transmission, but will give listeners in the respective target areas more opportunities to listen each day--for instance, although I'm not sure of this, listeners in North America may hear a morning broadcast in English (Bonaire is off the air from 1125 UTC these days) and they may also hear additional English at 0130 UTC, as gh pointed out on WORLD OF RADIO some weeks ago.

N E W Z E A L A N D (Mark L Williams, Emmett ID) Don't rely upon RNZ's xeroxed SW schedule. I have heard 17705, scheduled for a 2015 sign-off, shut down as early as 2004 on Dec. 17 and as late as 2053 on Dec. 14. Apparently, winning in international competition has sparked quite an interest in softball. From approx. 2130 Dec. 30 on 17705, the NZBC had play by play coverage of a game until lost at 2204.

N I C A R A G U A (El Origen del Miskito, published by ¡El Gigante Ya Desp[i]erto!, author unknown, loosely translated by Steve Reinstein, DX South Florida) In the far north of Honduras there lived a man, chief of a tribe, a warrior by the name of Miskut. This Miskut, with his family and a group of warriors, travelled southward in search of a place to live and thus arrived in a part of Honduras, probably in Brus Laguna. This place was not to Miskut's liking and after a time he regrouped his people and continued to the south, travelling to the coast. Not all the people followed, and some remained in Honduras. Some time later they arrived at Cabo Viejo. Miskut saw that this place was very beautiful because it had a bay, was close to the sea, and was plentiful with fish, and thus Miskut and his people remained in this place and called it Sitawala; meaning lagoon or river of oysters. He did not have a name for his tribe, but those who lived with Miskut began to call themselves Miskut Kamka and Miskut uplike nanni. Miskut Kamka were the family of Miskut and Miskut uplike nanni were the people of Miskut. Many years after the death of Miskut, there were still remembrances of his life because he was a great chief and a valiant warrior. Since then, the people of Miskut have always been called Miskut uplika nanni. Some years later the inhabitants of Sitiwala decided to disperse and they divided into three groups: one group remained at Sitiwala, another went upstream, and the last went southward. Those that travelled south arrived at Biuhmuna (Bemuna). A small group stayed in Biuhmuna and took the name of that place Biuhmuna (contraction of Biuha and Muna). The rest

Voice of America takes on Nicaraguan radio

(Electronic Media, Dec 13, via Benn Kobb, Mike Cooper, and Ted Pastuszak)

By CAITLIN RANDALL
Special correspondent

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA—Nicaraguans are facing a war of words. There'll even be a little music, too.

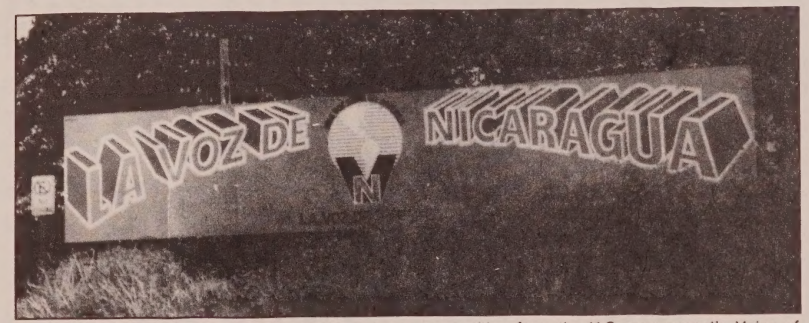
The combatants are the U.S. government's Voice of America and the Managua-based Voice of Nicaragua. The two broadcasting operations share a similar strategy: capture as many listeners as possible.

Last August, an agreement was drafted that allows the U.S. government-sponsored VOA to pump programing into Costa Rican and southern Nicaraguan airspace.

The deal was carved out after a year of wheeling and dealing between U.S. officials and a private Costa Rican business group, the Costa Rican Association for Information and Culture (ACIC).

Diane Stanley, spokeswoman for the U.S. Information Agency in Costa Rica, says this is the first time the VOA has contracted with a private group to set up broadcast facilities.

"In all, USIA is paying about $3.5 million to install and maintain the transmitter," she says. [930 kHz]



The Voice of Nicaragua is trying to counteract new competition from the U.S. government's Voice of America with such promotions as this billboard in Managua, Nicaragua.

The project is part of a $1 billion VOA modernization program, and station officials say such arrangements with private groups are being explored elsewhere.

Some Nicaraguans welcome the the coming of the U.S. radio signal, which is expected to begin transmission in January. Initially, its schedule will include 6½ hours daily of local Costa Rican programing and 5½ hours of Voice of America programs. The broadcast hours will be expanded later.

The 24-hour AM station will broadcast on its 50,000-watt transmitter to an estimated 800,000 people, combining newscasts, talk shows, sports and easy-listening music.

But officials at Nicaragua's Voice of Nicaragua say they aren't worried. "We have no fear of the VOA," says Conrado Pineda, the Nicaraguan station's subdirector.

"They can say what they wish, we recognize the lies—we are living the Nicaraguan reality."

The Voice of Nicaragua has been in operation since August 1979, just after the Sandinistas gained control of the government. Its shortwave programing, a six-hour nightly broadcast, is spiced with several hours of English-language newscasts.

Its English news analyses are singularly focused. "Nicaragua is ready to repel any military aggression implemented by the U.S. government. This heroic people is ready to neutralize and eliminate the enemy invader," one script reads.

The new Costa Rican arrangement with the Washington-based VOA allows the station to beam programing into Nicaragua, directly challenging the Voice of Nicaragua's listenership.

The VOA's worldwide audience is estimated to be as large as 30 million.

"The intent of the VOA is to protect and cover Costa Rica from Nicaraguan broadcasts, which are very different from Costa Rica's because they are very tendentious," Lilia Berrocal, president of the 13-member ACIC, told a local Costa Rican paper earlier this fall.

According to U.S. embassy officials, the VOA project got started when Costa Rica's president, Luis Alberto Monge, sent President Reagan a letter urging a cooperative broadcast venture between the two nations.

President Monge's request was reportedly prompted by a slew of complaints from frustrated Costa Ricans in the northern zone who were tired of the steady stream of Nicaraguan radio broadcasts.

The VOA, which sometimes signs government-to-government broadcast agreements, originally planned to work directly with the Monge administration, sources say.

But President Monge rejected the proposal, citing laws that prohibit foreign ownership of radio frequencies. The president added that he was reluctant to "politicize" the transmitter.

According to a government official here, the VOA skirted the problem by turning directly to the business sector.

Costa Rican authorities, delighted with the private-sector approach, helped organize the ACIC, led primarily by business executives in the communications field.

Still, while officials from both governments congratulated themselves on their success, aggressive campaigns against the transmitter began mounting in Costa Rica.

"Costa Rica would be openly committing itself to a policy of aggression and hostility against Nicaragua—a policy that comes directly from the Reagan administration," says Costa Rican congressman Alvaro Montero, who vows to fight the installation of the transmitter.#

Tom arrived due to a shipwreck. He encountered various elderly people who knew the history of the Miskut and who told Tom this Miskut history. By 1860, William Vaughan of England arrived with his children to the Río Coco, and verified the history known by Tom. A German named Gustavo Schultz also learned the history of the Miskut. Henry Vaughan, a grandson of William on his father's side and grandson of Tom on his mother's learned the history from grandfather of the group continued onward to the south and came upon Sandy Bay, and some of them remained in Sandy Bay. They established two towns at Sandy Bay, Uskina and Li Dakura. Those who remained in Dakura gave the name of Dakura to themselves. Much later they had an encounter with another tribe far to the south, the sumos. Of those who traveled upstream some remained in Irlaya and others in Klupki, towns founded by the people of Miskut. Those who continued upstream met up with the sumos, who were not yet called sumos. They were named Ulwa, Twahka, Awawa, Malipuk, Tawaspi, Panaka, Panamanka, etc. The sumos of the Río Coco were the first to name the people of Miskut as Miskutos. The sumos, since they did not speak the language of the Miskutos were not able to say "miskut uplika nanni" too well. To say Miskuto was much easier because the word u means people in Sumo, and to say people of Miskut they said "misku-u", and so in time it came to be Miskito. The Miskitos of the coast also took this name of Miskito. The Spanish came and the English too, and they called them Mosquitos. Actually, the inhabitants of Dakura, Krukira and Twapi don't say Miskito, but Miskuyo. Until 1840, the history of the Miskut was told only among the inhabitants of Dakura. In 1840 a Norwegian named

Problems for the contras: According to recent reports in the Miami Herald, MISURA leader Stedman Fagoth Müller has been detained by Honduran police for possibly violating Honduran neutrality laws. Meanwhile, rival Miskito leader Brooklyn Rivera, head of MISURASATA, has been reported wounded in a battle against Sandinista soldiers near the Miskito community of Tasba Pauni [on the coast north of Bluefields]. Rivera's group is headquartered in San José, while Fagoth's group holds bases in Honduras, along the Nicaraguan border. Again from El Gigante Ya Desp[i]erto!, órgano comunicativo de MISURA comes this Guerrilla Vocabulary, for all you armchair revolutionaries, hi:

Miskito	Español	Sumo
Aisubaya	Nacer	Batanna Mani
Apu	No hay	Diski
Apia	No	Dikah
Au	Sí	Ah Ah
Aidrubanka	Éxodo	Ainabalna
Alba	Esclavo	Muih Taihna Balna
Batakaya	Derrocar	Rumlaknin
Dawan	Dios	Papang
Indian	Indio	Indian
Kawaya	Caer	Buknin
Kaikaya	Mirar	Talnin
Latuan	Dolor	Dalani
Mairin	Mujer	Yal
Latuan Kaikaya	Amar	Dalanitalnin
Mayara	*Abajo, a la esposa	Saukau
Nanara	Ahora	Warmanilaih
Plapaya	Correr	Krirenin
Rakaya	Curar - Despartar	Sangnika
Sakaya	Sacar	Yaknin
Tuilkaya	Cargar	Turuknin
Ulaya	Subir	Kilnin
Wapaya	Caminar	Lapak nin
Yang	Yo	Yang

[*perhaps I am reading too much into this, but this seems to be saying "get down, said to the wife", i.e. prepare for sex..-gh]

Himno Nacional:

Salve a ti, Nicaragua! En tu suelo
ya no ruge la voz del cañón
ni se tiñe con sangre de hermanos
tu glorioso pendón bicolor.

Brille hermosa la paz en tu cielo
nada empañe tu gloria inmortal
que el trabajo es tu digno laurel
y el honor es tu enseña triunfal.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

What's all this to do with radio? Radio Miskut is a clandestine occasionally heard; this material came with a QSL for 6914 kHz; it has also been reported on 6965 at 2100-2215; other contras, R 15 de Septiembre, 6215 at 1200 & 0100 i.a., also 5555, 5580; and La Voz de Sandino, 5760 at 2300 i.a.; & R Monimbó, 6230 at 0000, 0200 & 1300.--deal with Miskitos & have some segments in these languages. R Zinica, 6121v, Sandinista-controlled, may also, from Bluefields.

PHILIPPINES (Gerry Bishop, Clark AB, Philippines) I'd like to thank Mr Taylor for his explanation of the weakness of VOA-Poro here. It must be direxional, as reception in Bangkok was nearly equal to that of the local on 1575. While it's true that the Filipinos don't seem to mind switching between English and Tagalog in mid-sentence, it sure is difficult for the listener who speaks no, or very little, Tagalog. Filipinos boast of being the second largest English-speaking nation, too. Why, with that claim, they continue to switch is anyone's guess. With only one exception, the national TV newscasts are entirely English, and I've yet to hear President Marcos use any other language. The situation, politically, is rapidly deteriorating here. Anyone interested in QSLs or other information from VOA, FEBC, R Veritas or the MBS had best act now. It's not critical yet, but the questions about the future here get bigger and bigger and more worrisome all the time. The first thing likely to occur after Marcos' death (rumoured not to be far off; he's not in good health) is a secession of Mindinao to independence. The prognosis gets realy ugly after that. Martial law, nationalizations, and American withdrawal are all porential realities. Per reports, Marcos has, maybe, a year left. Conspicuous by absence, there are no anti-government clandestine radio broadcasts that I know of, or have found.

ROMANIA (gh) The R Bucharest program schedule for North America, valid from Nov 5, 1984, shows very few changes compared to that published in June 1984 RIB p. 20: For the 0200 program, daily NEWSREEL is no longer mentioned; the 0400 program--Wed GLIMPSES OF EVERYDAY LIFE is dropped; Sun YOUR SUNDAY WITH RADIO BUCHAREST replaces SEVEN DAY PANORAMA. Both on 11940 11810 9570 9510 6155 5990.

SOLOMON ISLANDS (Mark L Williams, Emmett ID) Christmas carols being sung by native island talent were noted between 0705 and 0730 on 9545, but one example of the uniqueness of SIBC.

SOUTH AFRICA (gh) Thanks to a tip in the Banzai DX Klube from Ed Wilton in Florida, I've been monitoring a special broadcast from Radio RSA for participants in the Cape Town - Punta del Este [Uruguay] yacht race, at 2145 UTC on 9730 kHz; he said also on 11900, but I found RSA's normal English program there. Consists of weather forecasts for various zones en route, message notices, and positions of each vessel, along with exact computations of how far behind the leader they are, place and handicap-place. Likely to be over before you can read this, but still in progress Jan. 26-27 when I could first publicize it on RCI. A couple of days earlier, most vessels were around 20°S and 15°W, nearest point of land being Saint Helena--and very far off the shortest (great circle) route which would be much further south--but no doubt required by the winds, and much more comfortable. The ability of yacht racers to gain airtime on major international broadcasters is perhaps not remarkable when one considers their general wealth and influence; every few years in early June BBC WS carries a similar broadcast for a North Atlantic race, at 0330 UTC--maybe this year? Last time, 7325 and 3955 were used but in the meantime 7325 has become used for Eastern Europe then. And of course there's the South China Sea yacht race (this is an off-year) in April which gives impetus for normally SW-inactive Radio TV Hong Kong to fire up the transmitters around 1100 UTC on 3945v. I hope some dear readers heard about the RSA broadcast in time to enjoy some armchair travelling.

RSA – ENGLISH SERVICE

(Left to right) Front row: Sandra Pretorius, Virginia Haas, June Palmer, Kathy Fitch.
Back row: David Hall-Green, Koos Radebe, Colin Houston, Kelly Ngwira, Archie Bhengu, Colin Jackson, Henry Hlophe, Peter Finn, Clive Ravenscroft, Wallace Baird, Henry Vaughan Bernhard Leemann (Manager). [no, count again; Colin Houston's white]

(from Radio RSA's current program schedule, via Grant Lochmiller, Kraig W Krist, Gerry Bishop; we wish more stations would publish such photographs)

gh: The SPEE-DX club has apparently begun to participate in R RSA's DX program, provoking a ripple of discontent among some members.

Elsewhere on the leaflet from which the above photo is taken appears in tiny, tiny, print, Radio RSA's program schedule. Here's the 2100 GMT content, repeated at 0200 for North America: Mon-Thu NEWS, COMMENT, AFRICA TODAY (including: Mon BUSINESS FRONT, Tue TALKING POINT, Wed INTERAXION, Thu SPECIAL REPORT. Fri NEWS, ECONOMIC REVIEW, AFRICA TODAY incl LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA. Sat NEWS, P O BOX 4559, TOURING RSA, DX CORNER. Sun NEWS, UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS, PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA, OUR WILD HERITAGE. All transmissions conclude with NEWS IN BRIEF at :53; other times within not specified.

(Arnaldo Coro Antich, AIM [Mozambique News Agency], from Notícias, Maputo, Nov. 29, via Luis Gimo, Beira, translated by Owen Williamson, KA5UUR, El Paso TX) Ambitious Plan for South African Radio Radio RSA, the official broadcasting station of the Government of South Africa, has just finished construxion of a complex, in an ambitious plan to enlarge its technical installations as well as to have an ideal instrument to broadcast to Africa, Europe, North and Central America. Radio RSA now has three high-powered transmitters--500,000 watts--and four 25,000 watt transmitters [sic, 250 kW?] which, together with a system of high-gain shortwave antennas will allow the station to reach practically all continents 24 hours a day. Pieter Martins, chief engineer for Radio RSA, recently announced that the expansion plans will continue, possibly with the inclusion of mediumwave equipment to broadcast programs to neighboring countries on that band, which can be picked up on normal, inexpensive radios. The giant installation that was recently completed in the small city of Meyerton, outside of Johannesburg, cost 50 megarand, paid in cash by the Pretoria government to its main supplier, Thomson CSF, a French firm that negotiated openly with South Africa in violation of resolutions and recommendations of several international agencies. The Meyerton complex has no less than 34 multiple-dipole antennas, which increase the effective radiated power for a given area from 20 to 100 times. This means that Radio RSA can transmit to a given target area with the equivalent of 50 megawatts. The complex also has several consoles for antenna selexion--making it possible to change antennas in a few seconds, and thus considerably increasing the 'productivity' of the transmitters, which are paralyzed during the interval while the antennas are being switched. An analysis of the alignment of the antenna systems reveals Radio RSA's intentions. Antennas pointed toward azimuths of 335 and 340 degrees are aimed at West Africa and Europe, while others at 76, 20 and 7 degrees are pointed toward East Africa and the Middle Dast. For its programs in English directed to the United States, the station has antennas with a 305 degree azimuth, and the most recently installed antennas make it possible to transmit to South America with azimuths of 240, 260 and 270 degrees. Finally, a system of antennas at 350 degrees serves to broadcast to Central Africa, and to areas relatively close to Johannesburg. Radio RSA is part of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, a state entity that controls all radio and television broadcasting in South Africa. Radio RSA has modern studios in the Aukland Park radio complex, in the lower part of the city of Johannesburg. This installation, worth 100 megarand, has a 55-story tower that allows simultaneous broadcasting of 16 radio and 2 TV programs. The SABC broadcasts 2317 hours of programming a week, in 18 languages [that's almost 14 different programs simultaneously 24 hours a day--error? Or including domestic services -gh] The South African radio broadcasts in Dutch, Portuguese, French, German, Afrikaans, Tsonga and English on shortwave. Additionally it recently began programs in Spanish for South America. For its news programs, RSA has 42 news bulletins on the air daily, seven of these in English. They use the services of five international news agencies, plus a growing number of correspondents. What are the purposes of this

significant expansion of South African radio's shortwave installations? Undoubtedly, those who govern in Pretoria hope to give the radio the assignment of contradicting world-wide denunciations of apartheid. The powerful radio signal from Johannesburg beautifies the image of life in that country. If one listens to RSA broadcasts for a few hours, all this becomes obvious. But there is more involved. 'RSA also wants to try to become the "official spoxeman on African events" carefully selecting African news items and presenting them in a way that will impress the listeners who suppose they are listening to a 'truthful and objective' news service. This impression is created by imitating the best-known shortwave stations of the developed capitalist countries, mainly BBC-London. RSA tries to make the announcers' tone of voice, speed of delivery, pauses and format seem similar to other stations heard in Africa for many years. Naturally, all these investments in the field of propaganda are no more than a desperate attempt to improve the 'international public image' of the so-called South African Republic, especially amongst its neighbors. Broadcasts in African languages, time given to programs in Portuguese spoken with a local accent, and the appearance of programs in Spanish are all parts of a broad strategy. Broadcasts for Europe and North America in English, French, Dutch and German are another aspect of Pretoria's plan. Several musical notes played on a guitar and the cry of an African bird serve as the identification for Radio RSA, the "Voice of South Africa." But in spite of its millions of watts, its powerful signal, and its carefully concocted programs, nobody can be deceived. No matter how they paint it, the radio station of the South African racists is no more than the "Voice of Apartheid."

Bophuthatswana TV creating competition, concern for S. Africa

By Benjamin Pogrund
Special to The Globe

JOHANNESBURG – A new television service, Bop-TV, is emerging as an alternative to the country's state-controlled television and causing concern for South Africa's government.

The TV service, which began earlier this year, is transmitted from Bophuthatswana, one of the tribal mini-states created by the South African government under its apartheid policy. Bop-TV, which is broadcast in English, is directed to Tswanas, the black people who hail from Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana, whose independence is not recognized outside South Africa, reached an agreement with South Africa for the government to transmit the Bop-TV signal.

A prime market for Bop-TV is Soweto, the black ghetto outside Johannesburg that is home to upwards of two million blacks, only a proportion of whom are Tswanas. The government doesn't mind non-Tswanas receiving Bop-TV, but it doesn't want whites in Johannesburg and surrounding areas to have access to Bop-TV, which is seen as a competitor for the South African Broadcasting Corp.'s advertising revenue.

The government's agreement with Bophuthatswana is for transmission of the TV signal to Soweto and other black areas, and the agreement is applied strictly.

The government-run TV continues to try new ways of restricting the Bop-TV signal to the designated areas, as white householders install larger and more sophisticated aerials and boosters so they continue to receive the signal.

Recently large chunks of Johannesburg's wealthy white suburbs, which had been enjoying Bop-TV, found themselves blacked out. The government-run television announced it had been "refining" the signal to black areas.

Bop-TV broadcasts about six hours a night with news, American comedy programs such as "Laverne and Shirley" and "Benson" and police shows such as "Streets of San Francisco" and "Kojak." Many viewers consider its limited fare often superior to what the South African Broadcasting Corp. offers and hence Bop-TV's growing popularity.

A concern of the South African government is Bop-TV's lack of adherence to South Africa's restrictive laws such as the prohibition against quoting people who have been "banned". Bop-TV recently interviewed Winnie Mandela, whose husband Nelson is serving life in prison for seeking to overthrow the government. She is banned in South Africa and is never heard in public, on television, radio or newspapers.

(The Boston Sunday Globe, Aug. 12, 1984, via Ken Schachat, New Hampshire)

S P A I N (via Will Martin) Spanish Air Their Gripes via TV

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

MADRID, Spain — On Spain's hottest new show, a shot of a studio set reveals a long line of average people — and they are just that, not actors — standing before a bank teller-style window labeled "Complaints."

One by one, those in line step forward to unburden their gripes, or give their own piece of wisdom, to the man sitting behind the window, star Fernando G. Tola.

The man with the guide dog in hand wants to know why the government allows restaurants to ban such dogs when the blind obviously need them. Another demands that something be done about a cardiologist who told the man's wife that she was just fine, three days before her fatal heart attack. A third says the Labor Ministry gave him the runaround when he needed help.

By American standards, the program is pretty tame stuff. But by Spanish standards, it is quite remarkable, a measure of how life is changing in this previously regimented corner of Western Europe.

Until Generalissimo Francisco Franco died in 1975 after nearly 40 years as dictator and protector of the strict moral order, such open gibes at government or authority figures would have been impossible. The title alone of the new program — "If I Were President" — would have been absurd, because there were no elections and there was no president, only Franco.

Now, almost anything is possible in the new, evolving democracy that has succeeded him. Movies are uncensored, journalism flourishes, marijuana is legal, pornography is rampant, beaches are nude, political parties abound. And what the public thinks now counts for a great deal, even when expressed in such seemingly innocuous ways as at the complaint window.

Why, the day after the man's criticism of the Labor Ministry on the "If I Were President" show, the ministry called Tola to ask for — not demand, even though the government still owns the only two channels — time to explain its position.

"This government has not in the slightest degree interfered or complained," said Tola, who is also the show's producer. He added, "And I would like the people of the United States to know the degree of liberty we have now."

Since its debut in October, "If I Were President" has shot to the top of the television ratings, Tola said: "even passing foreign movies." The program has been deluged with letters offering suggestions of what ought to be investigated, almost as if viewers have been saving them for four decades and cannot wait to get the results.

Tola said that he was willing to try anything as long as it was irreverant and "of the people."

(Brian Mooney, Pals, Spain, Reuter, via Harry Minot, Bridgeport CT) From a somewhat incongruous setting in the midst of a Costa Brava vacation resort, a giant radio relay station is beaming Western broadcasts into the Soviet Union. The station here relays programs produced in Munich, West Germany, by the U.S. Radio Liberty into the Soviet republics by bouncing powerful shortwave signals off the ionosphere. "We can hit Moscow in one bounce," station chief Antonio Reigosa said. The signals, reinforced by reflexion off the sea, are relayed from a cluster of huge red and white antennas which tower over the beach that runs along one side of the closely guarded compound. "It is a slightly odd setting, but then, when we came there was nothing here. The resort grew up later," Reigosa said. The $40 million station was set up in 1959 during the dictatorship of the late Gen. Francisco Franco, a fanatical opponent of communism who must have handed over Spanish soil with glee for such a facility.. But the democratic Spain which emerged after Franco's death in 1975 and which restored the relations he had severed with the Soviet Union appears to regard the Radio Liberty station with a little less enthusiasm. The Spanish government has not signed a formal agreement on the station since 1976, which means the station is operating in a sort of diplomatic limbo without any long-term guarantees. Under the terms of the original 1959 agreement, which was extended for five years in 1971, the US-funded station is fully owned and operated by Spain. This means that all the equipment, from the highest 525-foot antenna to the smallest transmitter, automatically becomes Spanish property when it is installed. Much of the equipment at the station is now outdated, but because of uncertainty over the future, Radio Liberty has not been able to carry out a badly needed modernization program. "It would be hard to envisage any major new investment here as long as there is no agreement," Reigosa said. Outdated equipment reduces Radio Liberty's ability to overcome systematic jamming in its multi-language broadcasts to the Soviet republics. "To beat jamming you need two things--a large frequency range and power," Reigosa explained. It is on the power front that the station is weak. All but one of the station's six antiquated transmitters have a 250-kilowatt capacity, half the strength of the modern 500-kW systems which Radio Liberty would like to install. Such modern equipment was in fact installed in a sister station in neighboring Portugal from which the Munich-based Radio Free Europe's broadcasts to Eastern Europe are relayed. Modernization of the Portuguese station was carried out after the government of Mário Soares signed a new agreement extending facilities for 15 years. "Some of our equipment here is so old that we have to make replacements ourselves. There is no one manufacturing it any longer," Reigosa said. The station, which employs 139 people, has its own engineering department and its own emergency generating plant. Corrosion from the sea poses a constant problem, which is countered by keeping the antennas freshly painted. The main building is bordered by well-kept lawns which are there not for ornament but to cut down the amount of dust and sand in the area. The station maintains an intentionally low profile. There is no sign at the main entrance by the lodge, just a few steps away from a vacation apartment block. Television cameras track all movements inside the double-fenced perimeter. But the station goes out of its way to maintain good relations with the locals. The parish priest at Pals once complained that he was getting the Radio Liberty Russian-language service on his public address system during evening mass. Engineers from the station went into action immediately to repair a faulty installation at the church which they found to be responsible for the interference.

S W E D E N (Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia PA) RSI's WEEKDAY is devoting most of its 14 or so minutes to 'in-depth' current affairs items. Tho the Mon-Thu Nordic news program does not open with a bulletin of news from Sweden and its neighbors (as is the case with the Friday broadcast which features the light-hearted THAT THOR IT'S FRIDAY), there is some time left for one of the announcers to review brief accounts of other top stories that WEEKDAY's limited time will not be able to cover. If you haven't heard all (or perhaps some) of George Wood's eight-part series "The Beginner's Guide to DX-ing" last fall, you have another chance as from Jan. 9 RSI is rebroadcasting the entire series [when?]

S W I T Z E R L A N D (gh) An advance tentative schedule for the J85 period, starting May 5, shows SRI no longer broadcasting to North America at 1315 on 17765 or any other frequency. This might be an oversight, but I doubt it. This English broadcast has been an institution for years, and in eastern & central North America often provides better reception than the evening repeats, especially in the winter. Perhaps it isn't too late; those who want its retention should start lobbying now. SRI also plans some other changes, with the evening Eastern North America transmission cut back from 0145-0415, to 0145-0330, and Western from 0430-0630 to 0345-0600 tho some frequencies close at 0530. This no doubt entails some changes in language timings as well. Having already presented SRI's current English program schedule, let's meanwhile look at titles in other languages: [Spanish 2115 0100 0215]

Spanish: Mon-Fri DÍA TRAS DÍA. Sat ANTENA--listener correspondence, music. Sun first INVESTIGACIÓN EN SUIZA, 2nd ESPAÑA EN SUIZA, 3rd SUIZA EN AMÉRICA LATINA, 4th CARTELERAS, 5th Specials/reruns.

Portuguese: Mon-Fri JORNAL DO DIA/DA NOITE. Sat CAIXA POSTAL 3000 BERNA 15. Sun first TEMA LIVRE, 2nd TABULEIRO SUIÇO, 3rd UNIVERSIDADES POR DENTRO, 4th MULHERES NA SUIÇA [1530, 2045, 2300]

French: Mon-Fri LE POINT DU JOUR. Sat first TROUVAILLE TRAVAIL, 2nd LA COUR DES CONTES, 3rd PARLEZ-MOI DE MUSIQUE, 4th AU CENTRE DU DÉBAT. Sun first AU FIL DU TEMPS, 2nd L'AIR DU PAYS, 3rd OUVERTURE, 4th AMICALEMENT VÔTRE + DX [0800, 1130, 1415, 1600, 1930, 2400, 0315, 0600]

Italian: Mon-Fri PANORAMA DEL GIORNO. Sat first ELVÉZIA IL TUO GOVERNO, 2nd ITINERARI SVIZZERI, 3rd TICINO OGGI, 4th ANFITEATRO. Sun first AMICHEVOLMENTE, 2nd PALCOSCENICO, 3rd OBLÒ/ANGOLO DEL DXER, 4th FATTI E OPINIONI [0730, 1230, 1445, 1700, 2000, 0030, 0345, 0500]

German: Mon-Fri TAG FÜR TAG. Sat first IMPULS, 2nd IM BRENNPUNKT, 3rd FYRABE, 4th KONTAKT/DX. Sun first SEEMANNSPOST, 2nd BEGEGNUNGEN, 3rd SCHWEIZERREISE, 4th ALPHORN & CO. [0830, 1200, 1345, 1730, 2215, 2330, 0245, 0530]

U N I T E D A R A B E M I R A T E S (Richard A D'Angelo, Wyomissing PA) Voice of UAE Radio testing Jan. 21 on 4800 from 2110 to 0108 (tune in-tune out) with SIO 353 to SIO 3+53+ at 2200. Played continuous music--instrumental except for woman with voice announcement every 10 minutes: "The Voice of United Arab Emirates Radio from Abu Dhabi invites listeners on the shortwave transmitter to monitor our Trans service. You are kindly requested to send you feedback reports mentioning in particular the degree of reception, the date and the location of the reception to Voice of UAE, Abu Dhabi, Trans Service, P O Box 62, Abu Dhabi, UAE" [see below]

(Brent Lantry, Arnold MD) The Voice of UAE Radio from Abu Dhabi was testing on UTC Monday Jan. 21 from 2330 and seemed to go on all night on UTC Tuesday. There was continuous music playing with announcements about every ten minutes in English. They were broadcasting on 4800 kHz with a lot of RTTY QRM. I assumed that they were on all night because they were still going at 0345 when I went to bed and I heard them the next morning at about 1345 in French [sure it was same station? unusual propagation time tho I suppose possible at gray-line with high power -gh] but the signal faded and became inaudible. The signal here was a 5 on my ICF-2001 meter using a trapped dipole constructed in an inverted V formation. The announcer invited listeners to send reception reports to: The Voice of UAE from Abu Dhabi trial service, P O Box 63, Abu Dhabi, UAE.

(Christopher Bagge, Jr., Springfield MA) Voice of the United Arab Emirates with a powerhouse signal Jan. 21-22 around 4800 kHz! 10 dB stronger than Africa Number One on 4810, normally the strongest signal on 60 meters. Tuned in at 2122 to Arabic music, and figured that maybe Libya or Iran was trying something new. Was surprised to hear a lady announcer in English! "The Voice of the United Arab Emirates radio from Abu Dhabi invites listeners on this shortwave transmitter to monitor our Trial Service. They are kindly requested to send their feedback reports mentioning in particular, the degree of reception, the date, and location of reception, to Voice of the UAE from Abu Dhabi, Trial Service, P O Box 63, Abu Dhabi, UAE (sic). Repeated this about every 10 minutes; in between, Arabic pops /traditional music. Still going strong at 0130 on Jan 22. Checked 4800 on the 23rd and nothing. Pity poor Lesotho with their puny 100 kW.

(Chuck Kristan, Delmont PA) I heard what appeared to be a test transmission of the Voice of the United Arab Emirates Jan. 21 from 2111 tune-in to past 0145 GMT, oh 4800 kHz. English IDs were given every 10 minutes on the 9th minute (2159, 2209, 2219 etc.) Then an ID at 2232. Each ID was the same [as above, Box 63], but not mentioning the frequency. This is the first station I've heard on 4800 at this time since I started monitoring the 60m band closer in December. Between IDs, music was played--ranging from Arab to Brazilian to orchestral to New York funk. Very interesting mix. Signals were S3 to 4, with some teletype QRM on 4804, but no apparent co-channel QRM. Is this a new frequency for them? In two months of monitoring 60m daily, this is the first time I've heard it here. At about 2330, an annoying het just below 4801 began to take its toll--making listening a drag Announcement invited listeners to send 'feedback reports' on this 'trial service'. Reception improved after 0030. [frequent checks during the following week failed to turn up this station again -gh]

U N I T E D K I N G D O M (WDXC Contact, July 1984) Developments in the BBC External Service: Bearley Park in Warwickshire at present awaiting the Inspector's Report and a final ministerial decision [on constructing a transmitting station]. Hong Kong The chosen site at Tsang-Tsui, southwest of the New Territories has had a survey completed. The acreage needed has been identified. It's mainly Crown land but complexities of multi-purchase will not be wholly avoided since some individual lease-holders will have to be bought out. When completed, the 4-acre site will contain two 300 kW transmitters beaming north and northeast to reach Peking, Japan, Korea and beyond. It will be the smallest External Services station: land in Hong Kong is scarce and among the most expensive in the world. The first turf should be cut early in 1985 and the whole project will cost 8.5 megapounds. Seychelles The sites for the receiving and transmitting stations have been identified and approved in principle. They are on the west coast of Mahé, the main island and La Gogue & Grande Anse. The sites are 16 acres in all and will initially have two 300 kW transmitters, eventually four. It is hoped that work will start in the summer of 1985. Rampisham [UKOGBANI] The first Telefunken 500 kW transmitter came into limited service in March. In the autumn the next three Telefunken will be commissioned. Work on the aerials is in progress. Then early in 1985 Marconi will deliver four of their 500 kWers, the first of which is now being works-tested. The four old 250 kW transmitters are being taken up the motorways to Skelton where they, in turn, will form part of the replacement of the original STC transmitters which will at least be allowed to rest after having given 40 years faithful service in war and peace. Cyprus All four new 250 kW transmitters are installed and funxioning. Sat-

(New York Times, Sept 9, 1984 via Doug Copeland, Man.)

Publishing: From BBC Files, Some Orwell Discoveries

By EDWIN McDOWELL

When 1984 ends, we may hear fewer references to "Orwellian," but we will not have heard anywhere near the last of George Orwell. His novels "Nineteen Eighty-Four" and "Animal Farm" are not just part of the language, they are an important part of 20th-century literature.

As evidence that Orwell's legacy endures 34 years after his death, consider that almost a dozen publishers recently bid for American rights to a book based on Orwell writings, discovered four months ago in the archives of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Arbor House won the hard-cover rights and Avon Books the paperback rights, in a joint acquisition "We wanted that book badly," William Thompson, editorial director of Arbor House, said the other day.

There will be at least two books based on the recently discovered writings, which include 100 scripts written by the Indian-born Orwell for a BBC radio program between October 1941 and June 1943. The program was designed to counter German and Japanese propaganda in India. The cache also includes Orwell's adaptations of stories by Ignazio Silone, Anatole France and H. G. Wells, as well as more than 250 letters Orwell wrote to Stephen Spender and others.

Scholars have long searched the BBC archives for Orwell material, but they believed that much of it was lost during the London blitz of World War II. Last May, however, William J. West, a book collector who was doing research in the archives, stumbled upon an Orwell script filed under the name of the Indian announcer who had read it on the air. Mr. West ferreted out the remaining scripts, filed the same way, and also found the Orwell letters, filed under the names of their recipients.

Bernard Crick, Orwell's official biographer, who had also looked in the archives, expressed surprise at Mr. West's discovery. A deputy editor of BBC Publications said in June, "There are now clear links between Orwell's days at the BBC and his novels, particularly 'Nineteen Eight-Four' and 'Animal Farm,' which have not been revealed before."

Mr. Thompson of Arbor House concurs. He said that Orwell's adaptation of a political fable about a pig farm by Ignazio Silone, the Italian Socialist, "amounts to a first draft of 'Animal Farm.'" And much of the Orwellian newspeak, the jargon written and spoken by Orwell's fictional bureaucrats, appears to have been derived from Britain's Ministry of Information ("Miniform"), which censored BBC wartime broadcasts.

The first book resulting from the BBC discovery will be published this year in England, under a joint imprint of Duckworth & Company and the BBC, and it will be Arbor House's lead nonfiction book next fall, probably titled "Orwell: The Early Writings." Avon will publish the paperback next year.

Mr. Thompson said that "Orwell: The Early Writings" would be in three parts. "The first part will be biographical information written by William West, covering Orwell's life with the BBC," he said. "Second is the essays, plays and lectures that Orwell wrote. And the third part is a lot of his letters on BBC letterhead to other authors. What's fascinating is Orwell's reaction to BBC censorship and to the Ministry of Information lingo. It's cranky, irascible and just delicious."

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ellites are now being used to feed the relay stations at Singapore, Masirah and Cyprus. The satellite signal is backed up by existing SSB transmissions, Earth stations, which pick up these feeds, are to be installed on Antigua and Ascension. Daventry Complete renewal of the masting will be carried out in 1986-9. Masirah Replacement of diesel generators starting 1986-7

(Ronald Thomson, London, Reuter, via Bob Gottlieb & Harry Minot, Bridgeport CT) BBC Fears Cut in Funds will Damage World Radio Service.

If an angry tone filters through carefully modulated accents on the airwaves from London, it is simply because the Beeb is furious with the British government. The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC), affexionately known as the Beeb, faces government-ordained cuts in funds for prestigious overseas radio services heard by a regular audience of more than 100 million around the world. It is particularly upset over the fact that the reduxions will be imposed at a time when such rival agencies as the Voice of America are rolling in money and outpacing the BBC in the audibility and extent of broadcasts to foreign countries. "There's no doubt that we remain the most highly regarded international radio organization, but any cut in our funds makes it harder to keep up the standards," said Geoff Robertson, political correspondent of the English-language World Service. The BBC's external output is financed by the Foreign Office, which announced in November that the funds for 1985-86 would be trimmed by more than $1.2 million. Condemnation of the move came quickly from the state-chartered but politically independent BBC, which commented: "At first sight it is difficult to see how this kind of cut in expenditure can be found without some damage to broadcast activities. It contrasts markedly with the $1.2 billion that the United States Government has just made available in new funds for the Voice of America." The Beeb remains proud of its role as "an upholder of the values of free societies," in the words of a former chairman. As Britain's influence in world affairs declined with the loss of empire after World War II, so the BBC fostered its international image as a neutral purveyor of unbiased news and unfettered opinion. Overseas broadcasts go out in 37 languages, including the round-the-clock World Service in English, and carry 720 hours of programs every week. The BBC even claims a regular audience of two million in the United States [emphasis added] but it says its greatest strength is in Africa and the Indian sub-continent. "What many foreigners find hard to believe is that there is no government control," Robertson told Reuters. "The Foreign Office has no say in the content of programs although it can tell us, for instance, that it would like six hours a day broadcast in Russian. I recall that at the start of the Afghan crisis in 1979 we were urged by the Foreign Office to build up our Pashtu-language service to people in Afghanistan and Pakistan--which we did, but with absolutely no interference over what we said." The external services, run from Bush House in the heart of London, cost $77 million in the current year for a mix of news and analysis along with drama, comedy, music and quiz shows. Successive governments compliment the service for working in Britain's national interests, but Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative administration says the BBC cannot be excluded from its drive to bring down public spending. Only three years ago the corporation had to close Italian, Spanish and Maltese services, also cutting back broadcasts in French to Europe and Portuguese to Brazil, as a result of similar economies imposed by the Thatcher government. Officials acidly compare the BBC's struggle with a growing Soviet investment in Moscow Radio's overseas services, which broadcast for 2,150 hours a week in 84 languages. The VOA will soon be transmitting for 2,500 hours in 60 languages, dwarfing the output from London, the officials say. But at least the Thatcher government has maintained its backing for a 10-

year, $120 million project to improve the BBC's audibility in areas, such as Japan and East Africa, where reception is often poor. It means that plans to upgrade Hong Kong transmitters will go ahead at a cost of about $2.2 million [not 'upgrade'--but install!] "By the early 1990s we will have a limited number of higher power transmitters but by and large we will be relying on those of 250 kilowatts," said Chief Engineer Bert Gallon. "By then most countries will have 500 kW and we will be behind again."

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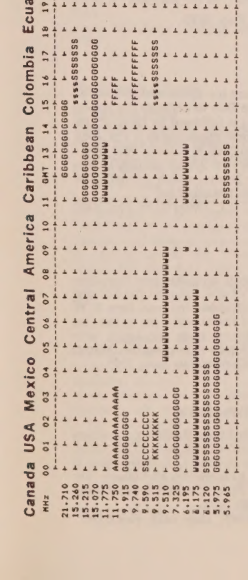
Best frequencies for Af svc hrd in NAm: 0509 6005 11860, 0630 11860 15400, 0730 on 9600 11860 15105. 08 30 11860, 1500 18080, 1615 & 1709 15400 17880 21710, 2115 on 6005. Asc exc 18080.



AFRICAN ALTERNATIVES

NEWS OF THE AFRICAN WORLD *daily 0330, 0509, 0630, 0730, 1709 (Sats. Suns only) 1725 (ex Sats, Suns).*

NETWORK AFRICA coast-to-coast coverage of the events and the action presented by Hilton Fyle. *Mons to Fris 0335 rep 0515, 0635, 0735*

FOCUS ON AFRICA up-to-the-minute and authoritative reports on the African political scene from a continent-wide team of reporters. *Mons to Fris 1515, 1615, 1709*

THIS WEEK AND AFRICA a summary of the major political events plus the latest correspondents' reports. *Sats 0335, 0515, 0635, 0735, 1500, 1715*

AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE – each week, a feature of discussion analysing a major African issue *Sun 0830 rep 1500, 1715*

POSTMARK AFRICA listeners from all over Africa hear their questions answered. *Suns 0335 rep 0515, 0635, 0735, 2115*

THIS SPORTING LIFE Africa's top sports action as it happens. *Mons 1630 rep 1730*

BLUEPRINT AFRICA what's new in the worlds of development and technology. *Suns 0815 rep Tues 1630, 1730*

ARTS AND AFRICA Alex Tetteh-Lartey meets Africa's writers and performers. *Suns 2145 rep Weds 1630, 1730*

THE MEDICAL PROGRAMME health and medicine in Africa today. *Thurs 1630 rep 1730*

WHAT THE AFRICAN PAPERS SAY a weekly look at editorial comment and coverage in Africa's major newspapers. *Fri 1630 rep 1730*

BOOK OF THE DAY a book review geared to the African scene. *Suns 2140 rep Mons 0540, Tues-Fris 0540*

THE TIME OF MY LIFE African personalities recall great moments of their lives. *Sats 0540*

NAME IN THE NEWS who – or what – has been making the headlines in Africa. *Suns 0540*

MARCH 1985 BBC WS

Europe's neighbours

A busy street in Cairo. Can Egypt cope with its growing population?

Assignment

Assignment producers and reporters cover in depth the main events in the news both in Britain and overseas. The aim of the programme is to bring before the microphone the people who take the decisions and make the policies. In this way it is hoped to give a world audience a broader understanding of some of the major contemporary problems, such as drought in Africa or East-West relations.
Weds 2030 rep Thurs 0230, 1130, 1615

Time Remembered

People with long and distinguished careers look back on their lives and times. This month listeners can hear **Maurice Couve de Murville,** former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of France. Still in France, a veteran Paris Correspondent of the London Standard, **Sam White,** looks back over several decades of Parisian life. On a lighter note, Michael Kaye talks to **Evelyn Laye,** an actress who made her first appearance as long ago as 1915, and who, after a distinguished career on the London stage, and Broadway, Hollywood and in the British cinema, is still at work in the theatre.
Suns 1615 rep 2330, Mons 0630, Weds 1000

Good Books

Guest reviewers choose a favourite work. First this month is **Professor J M Charap,** who lectures in physics at London University. His choice is *Rates of Exchange* by Malcolm Bradbury, a witty tale of a British Council man who becomes embroiled in Eastern Europe *3rd;* **Rosalind Runcie,** wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury has a particular affection for *The Young Visiters,* by Daisy Ashford. First published in 1919, it was written by the author when she was only nine years old. It is a classic of its kind – a humorous and perceptive look at life and love through the nursery window *10th;* **Professor Lewis Wolpert** who lectures in medicine at London University has chosen *Buddenbrooks* by the great German writer, Thomas Mann. The novel is a study of a prosperous family in decline; it is also an exploration of the transition from the stable middle class life of the 19th century to the uncertainties of the modern world *17th;* **Stephen Milligan,** journalist and keen sportsman, finds *Three Men in a Boat* by Jerome K. Jerome irresistible. It is a classic of English humour which has proved very popular abroad. Over a million copies were sold in the United States when it was first published in 1889 and it also proved immensely popular in the Russia of the period *24th*
Suns 0530 rep Mons 0215, 0925, Weds 1945

Mediterranean Dialogue

"And we discovered that there was a quota even for flowers."
Mohammed Guedira, Chairman of the Moroccan Centre for Export Promotion.

The **Moroccan** experience illustrates, par excellence, what has happened to the ring of countries in the south and eastern Mediterranean who thought that the Association Agreements they had signed with the European Community would enhance their relationship with the EEC *4th*

Algeria, on the other hand, has largely gone her own way, basing her relationship not with the Community as a whole, but on bilateral agreements with individual countries for the sale of natural gas *11th*

Neither are **Tunisia's** ties with the Community as a centre for European tourists based on any Community accord, though her difficulties in selling olive oil to the Community are certainly the concern of Brussels *18th*

Egypt's worries have to do with how to feed her burgeoning population. The Community, in supplying some of these needs, finds itself up against the international grain market *25th*

Peter Mansfield continues his assessment of the relationships between the European Community and its Mediterranean partners.
Mons 0315 rep 1615, Weds 1115, 2315

Omnibus

Britain's most famous newspaper *The Times* has just celebrated its 200th anniversary. Though *The Times* was founded in 1785, it was during the 19th century that it acquired its reputation for authority and became a national institution.

Derek Blizard examines the most important episodes in its history from its coverage of the wars against Napoleon to its policy of appeasing Hitler during the 1930s and, most recently, the take-over of the newspaper in 1981 by the Australian press magnate, Rupert Murdoch.

The programme includes an interview with the present editor, **Charles Douglas-Home.**
5th 1615 rep 6th 0030, 0630

Medicine in the Third World

Smoking is one of the greatest self-inflicted dangers to health today – in the developing as well as the developed world. Only a small number of drugs can treat most major diseases – yet scarce resources are often spent unwisely.

These two topics are discussed in the remaining programmes of the series, which include experts from many countries in the Third World.
Suns (until 10th) 2209 rep Mons 1445, Fris 0130, 0945

FEATURES

MARCH 1985

Hardy country

Hardy's Wessex

Wessex was the ancient kingdom of the West Saxons. The name had fallen into disuse centuries earlier, but in 1874 it was revived in an early novel by Thomas Hardy. Hardy used Wessex to denote the counties of south-west England in which he set his novels. (Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and his native Dorset), and now the name has returned to common usage.

In two programmes, **Desmond Hawkins** visits some of the places where Hardy lived and worked, and which have close associations with his novels and poems.

Beginning at Higher Bockhampton, where Hardy was born in 1840, are three contrasting Dorset landscapes. First, the bleak and barren uplands of Egdon Heath; then the fertile valley of the River Frome, where the heroine of *Tess of the D'Urbevilles* worked as a dairymaid, and lastly the Isle of Purbeck. *17th*

The second programme in the series returns to Dorchester (Casterbridge in Hardy's novels), where he went to school, trained as an architect, and where he returned in his old age. To the north of the county of Dorset, the programme visits Blackmoor Vale, a region of orchards and cider-making in Hardy's day – the setting for *The Woodlanders 24th*

With **Nigel Stock** as Thomas Hardy, and readings by **Pauline Wynn** and **Douglas Leach**. Producer John Knight.

17th, 24th 1915 rep 18th, 25th 0100, 22nd, 29th 1515

Thomas Hardy in 1888 and his birthplace at Bockhampton, Dorset.

My Word!

Frank Muir and **Denis Norden** are on the air once again to end each programme with a uniquely personal version of the origin of various well known phrases and sayings. **Dilys Powell** and **Antonia Fraser** partner them through the real business of the show, the competitive quest through the nooks and crannies of the English language and its literature.

They are all joined by **Michael O'Donnell**, whose skill and experience as doctor, editor, journalist and broadcaster are all brought into play in various ways, none of them too serious, as the programme's new chairman.

Suns 0330 rep Mons 1715, Weds 1030

Yes Minister

by Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn

In a new series of the comedy show set in and around Westminster, Cabinet member Jim Hacker strives to remain idealistic and public spirited as Minister of Administrative Affairs, while the Civil Service staff, headed by the urbane and cynical Sir Humphrey, endeavour to head him off.

With **Paul Eddington** as Jim Hacker, **Nigel Hawthorne** as Sir Humphrey and **Derek Fowlds** as Private Secretary Bernard.

Weds 1530 rep Thurs 0030, 1030

Meridian

Lady Jane Grey, the romantic young Queen of England who reigned for just nine days, is the heroine of a new film by Trevor Nunn, director of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Most Britons known of Lady Jane's brief queenship and its tragic end. Fewer know of the relationship with the man she was forced to marry as part of a 16th century political intrigue.

Trevor Nunn has chosen as his lead actress the previously unknown **Helena Bonham Carter** – at 17 some two years older than the girl she portrays. **Sarah Dunant** visited Dorney Court near Windsor to find out for *Meridian* what goes into making a major movie. She talks, among others, to the producer, director, historical adviser and, of course Helena Bonham Carter.

2nd 1130 rep 2330, 3rd 1709

Foreign Correspondents

The series on great war correspondents comes to an end with the final two programmes.

Marguerite Higgins: A Small Town Girl

Marguerite Higgins, one of America's most celebrated war correspondents, who reported on World War II, Korea and Vietnam, had a dread of failure.

With **Anna Nygh** as Marguerite Higgins *5th*

Debriefed By Dreams: Michael Herr

"I went to cover the war and the war covered me". Michael Herr was a travel writer before he went to Vietnam in 1967.

With **David Healy** as Michael Herr *12th*

5th, 12th 1215 rep 2030, 7th, 14th 0330, 8th, 15th 0830

Short Story

The month begins with two stories by the American humorist Ring Lardner.

Nora: How to turn a straight play into a musical and drive the author to drink *3rd*

Mr and Mrs Fixit: Wherever you live you must have met those "good" neighbours who want to run your life for you *10th*

The Poet of Pasir Panjang is a young man called Zicheng whose life is totally and alarmingly transformed by the works of William Shakespeare. It is written by Len Webster from Singapore *17th*

Two lonely people are introduced by a relative who thinks they would suit each other perfectly. But it is a little more complicated than it seems, because they live several hundred miles apart, so their courtship has to be conducted by post. **Photograph Wedding** is by Juliet Haydock who lives in Italy *24th*

Suns 1000 rep 2100, Tues 0130

Short Takes

Roy Pickard continues his series with a look at the first Cinemascope film to come to the screen – *The Robe 2nd;* This is followed by three of the cinema's classic musical productions – *Pal Joey* in which heavy censorship problems were overcome *9th, Oliver* – the first British musical to win an Oscar *16th; Hello Dolly* – which proved to be goodbye to the musical boom *23rd*

Sats 0130 rep Mons 2115, Thurs 0730, Fris 1000

The Minister, buttressed by Civil Servants Bernard (left) and Sir Humphrey (right).

Words

The series on the use of language continues this month with the last of five talks by the novelist and critic **Margaret Drabble** *3rd;* and then **R W Burchfield,** Editor of the Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, ends the series with three talks about: **Words that creep in, Words that break out** and **Corruptions** *Suns 2225*

In Spite of Ourselves

Benedictine nun **Sister Maria Boulding** continues her talks about failure for the Christian season of Lent, which leads up to Easter. **Failure where it Hurts Most** *2nd;* **A Celebration of Failure** *9th;* **The Dark Journey** *16th;* **Created from Chaos** *23rd;* **Marked for Life** *30th*

Sats 2100 rep Suns 0945, Tues 1445, Fris 0530

DRAMA

MARCH 1985

Bond is back

Angharad Rees ... *Love Games.*

Goldfinger

by Ian Fleming

Auric Goldfinger is the richest man in England and, wherever he goes, he carries around with him a million dollars in gold. But what is his connection with SMERSH, the Russian spy network; and what is 'Operation Grand Slam'! Secret agent 007 gets on the track, helped and hindered by beautiful girls, improbable villains, fast cars and technological wizardry.

Fleming's seventh James Bond story is abridged in ten episodes by George Hearton and read by **David Rintoul.**

1. Living It Up
"I will pay you ten thousand dollars to stay here as my guest until you have discovered how this man Goldfinger beats me at cards." Bond receives a proposition and meets Goldfinger *10th*

2. The Man With Agoraphobia
"Bond spoke softly, menacingly. This is James Bond speaking. The game's finished and it's time to pay." Bond wins the first round against Goldfinger *17th*

3. Talk of Gold
"You know, 007, I wouldn't be surprised if Goldfinger doesn't turn out to be the foreign banker, the treasurer so to speak, of SMERSH." Bond is assigned by M to shadow Goldfinger *24th*

From 10th Suns 1330 rep Mons 0430, 0815, Fris 2145

Bedtime Story

by Patricia Mays

This month sees the last two plays in the series which takes a new look at some old fairytales.

Directed by Derek Hoddinott.

Beauty and the Beast

This version is a love story in which "Beauty" is a stunning and highly successful model who is so devoted to her career that she eventually works herself to a collapse. While recuperating in Jamaica she falls in love for the first time. But, as she discovers, the "Beasts" in life aren't always the ones you would suspect. Stars **Tessa Worsley, Mark Straker** and **Maggie McCarthy** *3rd*

Bluebeard

A cautionary tale for all inquisitive young women! Melanie has never really shown an interest in boyfriends until, shortly after her 21st birthday, she is driven by curiosity to seek out a mysterious man, surrounded by all kinds of wild rumours, who has come to live in the village.

He turns out to be a very handsome man, who simply enjoys his privacy and she falls for him instantly. But the same curiosity that took her to him is very nearly her undoing...

Starring **Julian Curry** and **Melinda Walker** *10th*

Suns (until 10th) 1915 rep Mons 0100, Fris 1515

PLAY OF THE WEEK

Love Games

by Arthur Schnitzler

"There is only one thing you know now, that at this moment, you love me. That's the only thing we can understand, the only thing that belongs to us. Let's not talk about eternity..."

The play is set in Vienna, in 1894. It is about the tragedy of Fritz and Christine. Fritz uses the "sweet girl" as a respite from his more serious affair with a married woman of his own class. Christine, desperately in love with him, realises much too late that she has been a mere plaything.

This is one of the most popular Schnitzler stage plays. It was premiered with great success at the Burghtheater in Vienna in 1895.

In this production directed by Walter Acosta, the cast is led by **Angharad Rees** (Christine) and **Anton Lesser** (Fritz). Translated by Charles Osborne and adapted for radio by John Scotney.
2nd 1900 rep 3rd 0100, 1200

Diary of a Suburban Housewife

by Sandra Clayton

Anne spends her 43rd birthday alone. Her husband is away on business again and her two teenage children are out with their friends, as usual. She consoles herself with a bottle of wine and a new diary – a gift from her sister.

She confides to the diary her secret thoughts about herself – the way she is taken for granted by her family, and the patronising attitudes she has to put up with from tradesmen and council officials because she is "only a housewife". But Anne doesn't give in to despair – she is determined to find a new and fulfilling role in life.

Anne is played by **Jill Meers,** Peter, her son by **Alex Jones,** Susan, her daughter by **Maggie Tarver** and Martin, her husband by **Graham Padden.** Directed by Vanessa Whitburn.
9th 1900 rep 10th 0100, 1200

More Out Than In

by Bernard Kops

Medical advances have greatly helped the treatment of the mentally ill. Many people, previously confined to mental institutions. are now able to survive in the outside world, sustained by new antipsychotic drugs. But survival is one thing; living a full and rounded life is quite another.

Bernard Kops, who has first-hand experience of the mentally ill, has written a play which suggests that confinement in a psychiatric hospital is in some ways preferable to the aftercare treatment given to many of the world's mentally ill.

Ian Holm stars as Brian, released from an institution after 20 years, and struggling vainly to cope with a strange new world in less than ideal circumstances. **Jane Wenham** is Mrs. Killick, the landlady of a small seaside hotel who rents rooms to people such as Brian, but is less than sympathetic to their plight. **Frances Jeater** is Dolores, a lady with strong desires, and distinct problems of her own.

This compassionate and compelling play is adapted by Gregory Evans and directed by Gordon House.
16th 1830 rep 17th 0030, 1130

The Black Hermit

by Ngugi Wa Thiongo

Should Remi, the first of his tribe to go to university, return from the city to his people? Should he be faithful to Thoni, his brother's widow, whom he has had to marry under tribal custom? Or should he continue to be a "black hermit" in the town, visiting the night-clubs with his friend, Jane? Should Remi be supporting the political struggle when his people feel that colonial oppression has just been replaced by another form?

These are the dramatic conflicts in a play written by one of the most distinguished contemporary African playwrights.

The cast is led by **John Matshikiza** in the title role. Adapted by Colin Davis and directed by Walter Acosta.
23rd 1900 rep 24th 0100, 1200

Bye Bye Blues

by James Saunders

As I turned, there was a screech of brakes. I was too late to see what had happened. My immediate thought was: "Oh, God, if they want a witness... I saw nothing, I saw nothing".

The accident could hardly be described as serious; no one was hurt, no damage done, save for a bent bumper. It was just one of those things. Insignificant really. A slight flaw in the ordered pattern of existence.

Yet the effect it has is oddly disturbing. Three couples, all linked in one way or another to the incident, find it causes them to question their lives, and re-evaluate their fragile relationships.

Directed by Martin Williamson.
3rd 1430 rep 4th 1830, 5th 1030, 6th 0230

Crevasse Jump

by Charles Ryder

When a couple on holiday spend a day down a crevasse, they find out a thing or two about each other that they don't much like. But he's happy because he's mad about crevasses; she's just cold. And then the worst happens: the glacier moves and a new crack appears, leaving her on one side – and him on the other ...

Christian Rodska is He, **Jean Trend** is She and **Eric Allan** is The Man. Directed by David Johnston.
10th 1430 rep 11th 1830, 12th 1030, 13th 0230

The Ants

by Caryl Churchill

Tim is spending a quiet summer holiday with his grandfather at the seaside, and his favourite game is watching the ants running peacefully in and out of their ant hill.

But as his mother and father squabble their way towards divorce, Tim discovers that human beings can be as selfish as ants – and as easily injured.

Frank Middlemass is Grandfather, **Susan Sheridan** is Tim, **Helena Breck** is Jane, and **Trevor Nichols** is Stewart in a production directed by Jane Dauncey.
17th 1430 rep 18th 1830, 19th 1030, 20th 0230

Passing Time

by Rhys Adrian

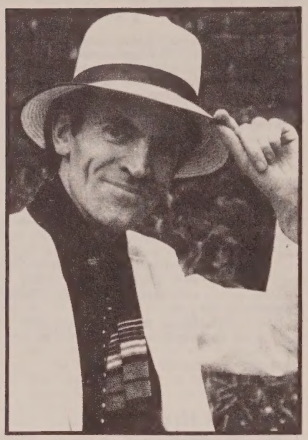
Edward and Roger are in their nineties. They live in the peace and seclusion of a residential home for retired gentlemen, happily sheltered from events in the outside world.

In their lucid moments – mercifully few and far between – they remember their past. Edward is haunted by a vivid memory of the First World War.

Starring **John Gielgud** as Edward and **Raymond Huntley** as Roger. Directed by John Tydeman.
24th 1430 rep 25th 1830, 26th 1030, 27th 0230

MUSIC

The roots of dance



Ashley Hutchings looks at folk-dance.

Country Music Profile

Emmylou Harris
A real superstar, popular with both the rock and country music fans, Emmylou's first love is country, and she has one of the purest voices on the scene today *2nd*

Bobby Bare
A great favourite since the 1960's when his song *Detroit City* was a major hit, Bob puts a lot of emotion and a lot of fun into his music. Something of a rebel, he goes for songs with a strong lyrical content *9th*

Kenny Rogers
Reputed to be the highest paid singer in the business, Kenny has enjoyed many big hits including *Lucille* and *Coward of the County*. His is a pop-country sound that's enjoyed by millions *16th*

Merle Haggard
Born in a box-car in California during the American depression of the 1930's, Merle has personally experienced many of the things he sings about *23rd*
Sats 1345 rep Weds 0145, Thurs (14th only) 0815, Fris 0430

Sins of Old Age

In his *Péchés de Viellesse*, a collection of some of the random musical jottings of his inexhaustibly fertile mind, Rossini left a last will and testament full, not of thoughts of death, but of charm and good humour. His Sins of Old Age include pastiche Venetian gondola songs, an elegant solo for the double bass, a piece called *Hygenic Prelude* (an early-morning piano exercise!) and a fiddle solo in tribute to Paganini that is both a generous tribute to a violinist of genius and a perfect example of Rossini's late style.
Mons 1115 rep 1545, Tues 0815, Fris 0215

The Elements of Music

Jeremy Siepmann continues his exploration of the mysterious ways in which sounds can move the hearts and minds of men, with the help of illustrations drawn from all sorts and conditions of music. This month's talks are called **Old Wives and Sacred Cows** *4th;* **The Roots of Coincidence** *11th;* **The Circle and the Chain** *18th;* and **The Father of the Man** *25th*
Mons 1330 rep Tues 0830, Fris 0230, 2330

Kicking up the Sawdust

In this new 10-part series, folk musician **Ashley Hutchings** – the leader of The Albion Band, who were featured in last year's *Alternative Proms* concerts – explores the traditions of European folk-dance.

With the help of recordings from the BBC Sound Archives, he traces the development and spread of dancing styles like the polka and the morris, and playing the music associated with them... some of it performed on unusual instruments like the nickel-harp and the cimbalom.
Suns 0215 rep Weds 0945, Thurs 1345

A Jolly Good Show

Every week, **Dave Lee Travis** takes over the World Service airwaves for 45 minutes of the best in pop music. As well as playing your requests, DLT and his assistant, Anna Nouncer, do their best to answer your questions about the music scene, and the programme also includes regular interviews with chart-topping stars.

Listeners whose letters are read out on the show receive a BBC T-shirt, which – in Dave's words – is "guaranteed not to shrink... so long as you don't wash it!" The address for your requests is **Dave Lee Travis, A Jolly Good Show, BBC World Service, Bush House, London.**
Sats 0815 rep Tues 1515, Thurs 2115

Concert Hall

This month's programmes consist of four ballets arranged by famous conductors from the music of other composers.

Pineapple Poll
Sir Charles Mackerras conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra in his own arrangement of Sullivan's music for the Savoy Operas. Every bar is authentic, he says! *3rd*

Gaîté Parisienne
Manuel Rosenthal arranged this ballet from Offenbach's many comic operettas, the tunes ingeniously linked together and adapted to the various moods of the dance. André Previn conducts the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra *10th*

Graduation Ball
Antal Dorati is himself a composer as well as a conductor. He took music by Johann Strauss the Younger – much of it unfamiliar and still in manuscript in Vienna – for his ballet. He conducts the Vienna Philharmonic orchestra in this programme *17th*

La Fille Mal Gardée
This ballet was arranged by John Lanchbery using sections of an original score by Ferdinand Hérold. It proved to be one of Sir Frederick Ashton's most enchanting productions for the Royal Ballet. The Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra is conducted by Barry Wordsworth *24th*
Suns 1515 rep Tues 2115

Romantic Piano

The 19th century embraced the romantic era in music and also witnessed the hey-day of the piano. Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt and many others chose extensively to express their ideas through the piano, and in doing so left us a wonderful variety of character pieces and miniature tone-pictures.
Sats 0945 rep Tues 2315, Weds 0215

At Home With ...

The popular series returns this month. **Paddy Feeny** visits some of the world's top sporting personalities and plays their choice of music.
From *17th Suns 2209 rep Mons 1445, Fris 0130, 0945*

Robert Mayer Concert

In a broadcast direct from London's Royal Festival Hall of the final children's concert in the series founded by Sir Robert and Lady Mayer, the conductor introduces the music to the audience. With Martino Tirimo (piano) and the BBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Christopher Seaman and Sir Michael Tippett.

Dvořák: Slavonic Dances No. 8 in A flat, No. 10 in E minor; **Tippett:** Symphony No. 2 (first movement); **Beethoven:** Piano Concerto No. 4 (second & third movements); **Sibelius:** Finlandia.
March 16th 1100

The Classical Guitar

This series of guitar programmes recorded by the rising generation of British guitarists concludes with recitals by **Timothy Walker** *4th*, **Paul Galbraith** *11th* and **Neil Smith** *18th*
Mons (until 18th) 0145 rep Tues 0430, Weds 1515, Fris 0815

Music Now

A special edition celebrates the tercentenary of the birth of J S Bach, and considers the radical developments that have been seen in recent years in the interpretation and performance of his music *15th*. Also in the month, a review of the New York premier of Andrew Lloyd Webber's new serious composition *A Requiem Mass 1st;* There is also an item on a new opera from the British composer Thea Musgrave *8th* and the programme celebrates another birthday – the French conductor-composer Pierre Boulez who is 60 *22nd*. *Music Now* is presented by **John Amis.**
Fris 2115 rep Sats 1400, Mons 0230, 1030

A Bach Celebration

To mark the 300th anniversary of the birth of J.S. Bach, on March 21st 1685, BBC World Service presents five programmes featuring some of the composer's most famous works. They begin with:

Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F, played by the English Concert director, Trevor Pinnock, and **Passacaglia and Fugue** in C minor, with Peter Hurford at the organ of Our Lady of Sorrows, Toronto *19th*

Suite No. 3 in D. The Linde Consort is directed by Hans-Martin Linde; **Six-part Ricecare** from *The Musical Offering*, played by the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, director, Neville Marriner *26th*
From 19th Tues 1215 rep 2030, Thurs 0330, Fris 0830

J.S. Bach at the organ.

(The Post, Jan. 5 [which one & credit lost, sorry])

PUBLICLY FUNDED BBC DENOUNCES POSSIBILITY OF PAID ADVERTISING [also via Chuck Kristan, B Dymond]

By Edith Lederer
The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp., which prides itself on presenting some of the world's finest radio and television programming, is fighting what it sees as a sinister encroachment — commercial advertising.

Since the BBC went on the air Nov. 14, 1922, it has won national and international acclaim for a vast array of dramatic, cultural, comedy and public service programs that have never had to answer to sponsors or competitive ratings.

But the corporation's spiraling budget, which reached $844 million this year, has brought an outcry from several members of Parliament who say the British public shouldn't be forced to pay the entire bill — as it has always done.

Their cause, backed by the advertising industry, won support last month from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who indicated that she favored advertising on a limited number of BBC television and radio programs.

Though Mrs. Thatcher said advertising was a "longer term" option to be considered sometime in the future, the BBC didn't waste any time in denouncing the possibility of any kind of commercialism.

"If we were to give in to the argument for advertising, then we would start down the slippery slope to destroying the finest broadcasting system in the world," warned BBC chairman Stuart Young.

Young's sharp denunciation was in keeping with the BBC's vigorous defense of its independence from the government, which maintains some control over its finances.

In one memorable exchange during the 1982 Falklands War, Mrs. Thatcher said the BBC wasn't stressing Britain's side of the conflict strongly enough. "The BBC needs no lessons in patriotism," retorted Richard Francis, managing director of BBC Radio.

Like broadcasting organizations in many European countries, the BBC is funded almost entirely by the British public through license fees — first on radios, now on either black-and-white or color televisions.

The license fee to receive the first radio broadcasts was fixed by the government at $2.40. The current debate over advertising was set off by the BBC's request to the government to raise the annual color television license fee from $54 to $76, a 41 percent hike.

BBC director-general Alasdair Mine said that even at $76 it would still be "the best bargain in Britain."

But Conservative lawmaker Robert Jones told the House of Commons it was a "whopping increase" for pensioners and others on fixed income; he endorsed the introduction of advertising.

Opposition Labor Party lawmaker Joe Ashton said he will introduce a bill allowing the BBC to take advertising instead of raising the license fee.

Mrs. Thatcher, reportedly annoyed at the size of the proposed increase, said Home Secretary Leon Brittan, in making a decision on the BBC application, would have to consider that the fee "was a compulsory levy on the television viewer whether they watched the BBC a great deal or not."

The alternative, Independent Television (ITV), is financed entirely by advertising and has consistently topped the BBC in ratings in the past year. Everybody with a television set has to buy a license, even if they only watch ITV.

Young warned that if the BBC and ITV had to compete for the same source of revenue, the high programming standards in British television would plummet.

Paul Fox, managing director of Yorkshire Television, one of the production companies for ITV, agreed, saying: "If there's advertising on the BBC, then ratings will be the only thing that matters."

But the advertising agency D'Arcy, MacManus and Masius, commissioned by *Marketing Week* magazine to devise a workable plan for the BBC to take advertising, insisted there's no need for a ratings war.

"If the BBC took advertising tomorrow at six minutes per hour of broadcasting as ITV does, then the ITV (production) companies would go bankrupt tomorrow," said Rodney Harris, D'Arcy's media director. "Quite simply, there is not advertising money to fund both ITV and the BBC."

But Harris said there is a way to allow a limited amount of advertising on the BBC without damaging ITV — by transferring the increase in demand for advertising on ITV, which has averaged 6 percent annually, to the BBC.

In practical terms, Harris said, this would give the BBC 15 seconds of advertising per hour in 1985, doubling each year thereafter. This would enable the BBC to maintain the current $54 license fee, he said.

However, Young insisted that the BBC would have to take 90 seconds of advertising an hour to make the money needed.

Two public opinion polls — one for the *Sunday Times* and the second for the advertising agency Saatchi and Saatchi — found that nearly 70 percent of those questioned favored the BBC taking some advertising to avoid a license increase.

(John Norfolk, Oklahoma City OK) The BBC has an excellent CLASSICAL RECORD REVIEW program GMT Thursday at 0430 (and other times [Suns 1015, Suns 1900, Weds 0815]). For the US it's also a preview since many of the records are not released here until a few months later, if ever. Host Edward Greenfield is one of the co-authors of the various Penguin record guides; the 1984 edition says that Greenfield has been Record Critic of the Guardian since 1954; Music Critic since 1964. At the end of 1960 he joined the reviewing panel of Gramophone, specialising in operatic and orchestral issues. In 1958 he published a monograph on the operas of Puccini. More recently he has written studies on the recorded work of Joan Sutherland and André Previn. He has been a regular juror on International Record awards and has appeared with such artists as Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and Joan Sutherland in public interviews.

U S A (Salt Lake Tribune, Jan. 16 via Del Green)

S.L. SHORTWAVE STATION WILL OFFER WORLD A TASTE OF THE WEST [note naïve, inaccurate info abt SW]

By Katherine Kapos
Tribune Staff Writer

Promoting the Intermountain West, its products and its tourist attractions is the goal of KRSP Worldwide, a new commercial shortwave radio station to be constructed in Salt Lake City this summer.

The shortwave station will be the second of its kind in the nation and the first in the West. WRNO Worldwide Radio, broadcasts from New Orleans, La. Stations in Alabama and San Franciso are currently trying to obtain shortwave permits.

The Federal Communications Commission places shortwave radio on a higher frequency band than AM or FM radio. Shortwaves carry farther without weakening and can be heard in Canada, England, Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, Hawaii and about three-fourths of the United States. Depending on atmospheric conditions, the waves can reach countries as far away as China, Australia and Japan.

Salt Lake City residents, however, will be unable to listen to the station because the power used for shortwave radios is directed toward the ionosphere and its signals are out of the city's reception range. However, anyone 50 miles outside of Salt Lake should be able to pick up the signals.

Received Permit

Carlson Communications International, the holding company for Salt Lake City's KRSP AM and FM stations, received a construction permit from the FCC on June 15, 1984, to begin building KRSP Worldwide a home.

"This shortwave station is a pioneer project," said Ralph Carlson, president of Carlson Communication. "And like all new endeavors, it is a risk." He also felt the station has a large potential for advertisers and should be successful and profitable for the community as well as Carlson Communication.

Programming for KRSP Worldwide has not been finalized, but it is hoped that it will promote travel to the Rocky Mountain area along with promotion for its products and services.

Advertisers will be able to get international exposure. Utah and the surrounding states can plug tourism, while local airlines can promote European flights.

KRSP Worldwide's broadcast will begin at 11 a.m. and continue until 12 p.m. MST. These hours correlate with the prime time radio hours in Europe.

Changes Frequencies

Because radio waves change with the curvature of the earth, shortwave stations must change frequencies every two to four hours to get the best broadcasting results. KRSP Worldwide's frequency bands will vary between 49 and 16 on the radio dial.

Shortwave radio has a unique history. Prior to World War II, radios were built to receive shortwave signals. The U.S. government felt the frequencies would be used for espionage. Radios from that point on were not built to accommodate shortwave.

After the war, FM came onto the scene and took up the space shortwave had occupied on the dial. Only the United States discontinued use of the shortwave signals. The rest of the world continued to take advantage of shorwave's many uses, and today Europe and Asia boast several stations.

Shortwave signals can be picked up on older model radios (those made before WWII) or on some newer "ghetto blaster" radios. Radios that contain the shortwave digits range from $80 to $200 and are much more advanced than radios of just a few years ago.

Government may charge for radio spectrum use

BY RAYMOND SNODDY ([U.K.] Financial Times Dec. 24 via Michael Schwartz)

THE GOVERNMENT is considering the possibility of commercialising the radio spectrum by charging users for what is now virtually a free resource.

The Department of Trade and Industry is about to commission a feasibility study and has sought tenders from leading consultants in the field.

If such a scheme were to go ahead, it is believed that Britain would be the first country in the world to introduce commercial pricing of the radio spectrum, although similar suggestions have been made in the U.S.

Such commercialism would increase costs for all radio spectrum users, including broadcasters, civil aviation, mobile radio operators and the emerging business of cellular radio.

They would be charged according to the use made of the spectrum: at present users pay a flat licence fee, which covers only the costs of regulation and administration.

The Government has not formally announced that it is seriously interested in charging for the radio spectrum. However, because of the privatisation of British Telecom it decided that it ought to warn prospective investors of the possibility.

A single, little noticed, paragraph was inserted in the final version of the BT prospectus. It said, in part: "A feasibility study is shortly to be commissioned by HM Government on the possibility of introducing in the future some form of pricing for the radio spectrum in place of, or in addition to, the present licence fee basis."

Several organisations that gave evidence last year for the Merriman report into the use of the radio spectrum argued that the spectrum should be priced.

Some, such as the Transport Science Policy Unit in the Department of Transport, have argued that the present cost-free system distorts the pattern of demand for radio frequencies. Under that argument, market forces rather than centralised regulation would lead to a more equitable and efficient use of a scarce resource.

The Merriman report concluded that it was a good idea to make people more aware of the value of the scarce resource they were using. It gave a warning, however, that it might be impractical to create a free market in the spectrum because of international regulation and the high government use of the radio frequencies, particularly by the Ministry of Defence.

(Press releases from H. Dickson Norman, Chairman, NDXE) [undated]

NDXE, World Service Broadcasting Corp's Stereo, High Frequency AM Station which will begin broadcasting from Opelika, Alabama in 1985, announced this week plans for a joint venture in high quality stereo broadcasts and reception with Kahn Communications, Inc. of Westbury, New York. Norman stated: "NDXE is committed to quality HF AM Stereo transmissions so that the new growth of shortwave broadcasting will be on a solid engineering basis. Our engineering advisors are convinced that the only AM stereo system capable of providing quality performance is the Kahn/Hazeltine AM stereo sideband system. Platform motion, interference susceptibility, quality of reception, full modulation capability, were all factors in the engineering evaluation. Furthermore, one of NDXE's major targets is Europe where definite plans have been generated for the use of sideband transmission for even monophonic HF and MF broadcasting. Accordingly, NDXE is committed to AM stereo broadcasting utilizing the Kahn/Hazeltine system." NDXE Stereo, will hopefully be able to make available to listeners through arrangements with commercial sponsors, stereo high frequency radios at a very low cost to the consumer. NDXE is a commercial shortwave station and will operate on the international bands, between 6 and 20 mHz [sic, means MHz]. Our funxion will be to provide world class programming that will offer a vehicle for commercial advertisers concerned with global products and services. It is our hope to vastly improve the sound quality by paying special attention to the transmission equipment and to the receiver. NDXE invites comments on programming to: NDXE, Box 569, Opelika, AL 36801. By teaming up with Kahn Communications, Inc., and Mr. Leonard R. Kahn, this further proves our commitment to providing the highest quality sound available in the world today on international AM. NDXE is the world's first shortwave station to make a pledge to stereo broadcasting. [and a more recent release:]

NDXE...COMING SOON!!! A new era in international communications will open this summer when one of the most powerful commercial shortwave transmitters on earth begins beaming the best of American radio programming supported by tasteful advertising messages offering the best of American products and services to an estimated billion listeners worldwide. Newly-licensed NDXE in Opelika will use state-of-the-art equipment to reach every inhabited area of the globe with lively sponsored programs to fit the widest possible listener interests throughout the world. The new station will air an international mail order catalog of everything from blue jeans to bulldozers, with up-to-the-minute computerized inventories. World Service Broadcasting Corporation, operator of NDXE (and its trading subsidiary) is the creation of Dickson Norman, a visionary Alabaman of 33 who grew up and prospered in radio and electronics as the protégé of the late John Herbert Orr, inventor of the magnetic tape which is the basis of today's enormous audio and video tape recorder industry. The new broadcasting enterprise will capitalize on American entertainment and merchandising genius to brighten the shortwave listening bands, traditionally the province of less-than-lively government-subsidized mouthpiece stations around the world. Presently, shortwave is dominated by such stations as the BBC, Voice of America and Radio Moscow with its ponderous, canned propaganda. NDXE's broadcasting philosophy is to avoid any nationalistic political overtones or implications, and to rely entirely on programming of the highest order to generate excitement and enthusiasm among its listeners. Program content will include objective news and public affairs commentary; live coverage of sports such as international tennis, auto racing, skiing, soccer, gymnastics and golf; music ranging from classical to contemporary with American favorites and popular music from all countries of the world. There will also be worldwide weather,

(Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Dec. 16, via Mike Cooper, Atlanta)

U.S. plans radio over Russia

Huge station in orbit to use nuclear power

By Andrew J. Glass
Cox Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — In an effort to defeat Soviet jamming devices, the Reagan administration is working on a series of nuclear-powered super-satellites that would assure reception of American broadcasts inside the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

If the new devices are launched, they would be by far the largest man-made objects orbiting in space. The entire system, when completed in the 1990s, would cost at least $1 billion.

Transmitting antennas would stretch out from each of the satellites in spider-web fashion for a distance of five city blocks. With their 100-kilowatt nuclear power plants, the space-based broadcasting stations would weigh more than 10 tons.

The satellite radio stations would have double the power of the largest clear-channel stations broadcasting in the United States. They would weigh 10 times as much as the array of conventional communications satellites currently being used to relay television, telephone and other electronic traffic from stationary orbits 22,300 miles above the equator.

Two recent preliminary studies by private aerospace firms have shown that the administration's orbital broadcasting project is technically feasible. The separate studies were commissioned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under a $1.5 million contract with the U.S. Information Agency.

The biggest stumbling block in the way of the U.S. broadcasting scheme could turn out to be diplomatic rather than technical: The Soviet Union is seeking allies in the Third World for an international accord that would ban direct satellite transmissions without the prior consent of the government in the receiving country.

In theory, without such an accord there would be nothing to prevent the Soviets from devising a super-satellite broadcasting system of their own to beam programs on the very high frequency (VHF) band into the 85 million American homes equipped with television sets. VHF, which carries the broadcast signals of television channels 2 through 13, is one of four communication bands which have been deemed potentially suitable for the project, with varying degrees of complexity and cost.

"How would you like it if Radio Moscow was coming up every night on Channel 5?" asked Robert Frese, director of engineering and technical operations for the Voice of America. In an interview, Frese said he saw the satellite project as but one possible means to enhance VOA transmissions to communist lands in coming decades.

Frese and other government officials who discussed the direct broadcast plan emphasized that the frequencies which the high-power satellites would use to relay interference-free broadcasts down to the communist lands have yet to be allocated.

These space bands are due to be reviewed at a 1987 World Administrative Radio Conference, sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union, an agency to which both the United States and the Soviet Union belong.

After these bands are allocated, manufacturers must design receivers which can pick up the satellite signals, officials noted. However, the twin feasibility studies have also focused on segments of the radio spectrum in current use within the Soviet Union by both TV sets and shortwave receivers.

The Reagan plan was first disclosed in August by Satellite Week, an authoritative trade weekly newsletter. The newsletter said that the original NASA-USIA contract was signed, without publicity, in March 1983, and that USIA sought, in vain, to classify the program as secret.

The idea of using direct-broadcast satellites to penetrate Soviet and East European jamming devices originated with William Schneider Jr., undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology.

Schneider said that the satellites are likely to be employed on the same frequencies as the Russians now use for their TV broadcasts, thus ensuring an instant wide audience for the American-fed programs. But, he added, "We would never operate a DBS (direct-broadcast satellite) that would be construed as jamming (local TV signals)."

The super-satellites are on the leading edge of a long-term $1 billion congressional mandate to the Voice of America, the broadcasting arm of USIA, to update its worldwide facilities.

In addition to high-power satellites, said VOA engineering chief Frese, the agency is looking into such other innovative transmitting methods as steerable beams and a broadcast adaptation of military over-the-horizon radars.

The technical studies are being conducted for NASA by TRW and by Martin Marietta Corp. Both firms submitted interim reports in July and are due to file final reports on the project by next summer.

Martin Marietta said VOA would need a 48-satellite array to meet its anti-jamming goals in the currently used high-frequency shortwave band, which extends from 15 to 26 megahertz in the broadcast spectrum. The cost, that study said, could range up to $20 billion.

However, by shifting to an extremely high frequency, known as the Ku-band, at which satellites operate efficiently, the vast Soviet expanse could be covered with only six satellites, bringing the overall cost down to $1 billion.

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stock market reports, news of the world's economy, agricultural information, features about health, science, the arts and religion; humour, and interesting highlights about life in America, and about its people and technology.

Special consideration will be given to programs for children of the world including a feature in which children from different countries can talk to each other. NDXE will use proved American radio promotion techniques such as contests, cash and merchandise prizes and travel packages. The broadcasting philosophy is to project fun and excitement into shortwave programming so that listeners will expand the audience by word-of-mouth endorsement. The NDXE objective is to become the foremost commercial station on earth as a world class source of news, entertainment and information. It seeks to enhance cordial relations among peoples and to promote peace and understanding as no other medium has been able to do. Program schedules will be published in major newspapers around the world.

The American radio industry is now enjoying the widest popularity in its history, with some 7000 AM and FM stations, many of which operate 24 hours a day to reach untold millions of radios in homes, offices, stores, restaurants and automobiles, plus additional millions of omnipresent portable radios. Although shortwave listening in the United States is primarily confined to radio buffs, shortwave radio in many areas of the world continues to be the sole medium providing news, weather and entertainment for millions of listeners in every continent. Industry sources estimate that some 700 million shortwave radios throughout the world have an audience of a billion listeners. This represents a vast and largely unexplored market for radio-merchandised American products and services. NDXE plans to sell this concept to American companies large and small that are seeking to broaden their foreign markets.

Norman cites the success of Chicago station WLS, owned and operated by Sears and Roebuck in the twenties and thirties as the "world's largest store." He intends to expand and refine this proved merchandising technique on a global basis, and is prepared to ship to any point on earth from the

Port of Mobile, Alabama. Many distant markets are eager to buy hard-to-get American products, Norman says. "In some countries, American blue jeans routinely go for $125 a pair. I can get them to the foreign customer for half the price. We can also offer big ticket items like refrigerators. There's no limit to the merchandise that can be features in NDXE's world catalog of the air."

The explosion of electronic technology made possible by the microchip is revolutionizing radio design and performance. NDXE will manufacture in Alabama its own trademarked radio the size of a paperback, and merchandise it to global markets for under $30. These battery-operated 10-band radios covering AM, FM and shortwave can be carried in a pocket, purse or attaché case so that the owner, at any location on earth, can instantly be in touch with the world, and with an extraordinary array of American products and services. Revenues to operate NDXE will initially come from direct response advertising with payment to the station for each response or article sold by radio advertising. In addition to direct sales to customers, NDXE can channel sales through an advertiser's distribution network abroad: in effect a worldwide brokerage facility to bring customer and manufacturer together. Norman is confident that NDXE will provide an appealing new advertising medium for large multinational corporations seeking to enhance their image worldwide; IBM, Coca Cola General Electric, the big three car manufacturers, Boeing and Pan American are examples. Because of the extremely low cost of reach this global audience (25¢ per thousand, lowest for any communications medium) NDXE will also fit the modest advertising budgets of small companies with products of interest to foreign consumers. State and national tourism, farm machinery, electronics, airlines, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, construxion and mining equipment and wearing apparel are representative categories of potential adver-

(Winnipeg Free Press, Dec. 26, via Doug Copeland, Man.; and via many others from NYT and other reprints)

U.S. pushes hard in effort to widen radio networks

N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The Voice of America has signed agreements with five nations for improving broadcast equipment within their borders as part of a $1.5-billion modernization program, administration officials said yesterday.

The Voice of America, the broadcasting arm of the United States Information Agency, is also pressing Israel for permission to set up installations there to broadcast to the Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union and to Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the officials said.

In the last year, administration officials said, the Voice of America has negotiated agreements either for new sites or to improve existing ones in Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Costa Rica and Belize.

According to the officials, the project in Israel is deemed so important that President Reagan sent a personal message to Prime Minister Shimon Peres recently endorsing the request.

The Voice of America would probably share a transmitter in Israel with Radio Liberty, a station paid for by the United States that broadcasts only to the Soviet Union.

In recent years, the United States has given priority to sending strong broadcasts in the local languages to the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and to the Caucasian republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, all areas in which there are often reports of hostility toward the central government in Moscow. Broadcasts to these areas would also be picked up by Soviet troops in nearby Afghanistan, officials said.

As part of the $1.5-billion plan, the Voice of America is to increase the number of languages it broadcasts in from 42 to 60, the officials said.

The Soviet Union tries to jam Voice broadcasts in all languages except English, the officials said, as do all the East European allies of the Russians except Hungary.

The modernization plan, which is expected to take five to six years, was authorized by Congress in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1983, administration officials said. Because it is often a sensitive issue for foreign governments to acknowledge that they allow the Voice of America to have equipment on their territory, the negotiations are often secret and the agreements classified, with only appropriate committees of Congress being notified.

Israeli officials in recent days have been quoted by the Israeli press and radio as saying that Israel had agreed in principle to the American request, but American officials said they were awaiting a formal response. "And once they agree in principle there still would have to be extensive negotiations," one official said.

Currently the Voice of America has transmitters in Delano and Dixon, Calif; Marathon, Fla; Bethany, Ohio, and Greenville, S.C. A large transmitter is planned for Puerto Rico. Additionally, the Marathon location will be used by Radio Marti, the new AM station that is to broadcast to Cuba.

The broadcasts from the United States are then sent by satellite to relay stations abroad, which broadcast them on short-wave or AM bands.

The Voice of America has transmitters in Greece, on the island of Rhodes and on the mainland at Kavalla. The Rhodes transmitter is primarily responsible for broadcasts to the Soviet Union and the Middle East. Administration officials said a new transmitter in Israel would be desirable because broadcasts from there could penetrate the Soviet Union better.

Negotiations have been under way since last summer to renew the rights to use transmitters in Greece.

The Voice of America also shares a short-wave installation with the British Broadcasting Corp. in Britain, and has one in West Germany, near Munich. It has transmitters in the Philippines, Morocco, Liberia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Botswana.

In the last year, the officials said, agreement was reached with Morocco and Sri Lanka on building new, larger transmitters.

Thai officials agreed to the construction of a new short-wave installation to augment an AM transmitter, the officials said, while Costa Rica and Belize each agreed to construction of AM transmitters.

In addition, negotiations are under way to build four more AM transmitters in Central America and four or five in the Caribbean. The goal is to blanket the area with programming originated by the Voice of America that can be picked up by people with ordinary AM radios.

Officials would not disclose the names of the countries with which the United States is discussing the Central America-Caribbean program.

Administration officials said discussions were also being conducted with several Middle Eastern, African and Far Eastern countries on establishing transmitters there.

Israeli officials said they felt some pressure from the Reagan administration to put up the transmitter. They said the United States had asked such permission before and been refused.

Even though the Israelis have no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and have long been critical of Moscow's support for Arabs, the Israelis said they have tried to avoid openly aggravating relations with the Soviet Union so as not to give Moscow an additional reason to stop emigration of Jews to Israel.

The Voice of America would not use transmitters in Israel to broadcast to the Arab Middle East, the officials said, so as not to cause problems with Arab countries.

tisers. Thus NDXE will exert positive leverage toward reducing the American imbalance of trade. A specially designed and engineered transmitter with an output of 100,000 watts, one of the largest commercial shortwave transmitters in the world, is scheduled to begin operation this June. It will be located on a farm near Opelika that has been in Norman's family for a hundred years. Subsequently, additional transmitters will be installed to provide a total of 4.5 million watts of power. Opelika will serve as NDXE's world headquarters, with regional offices in Atlanta, Chicago and New York.

(editorial, The Oregonian, Oct. 4, via Arthur Poole, Coquille)

U.S. propaganda a dud

The United States spends three-quarters of a billion dollars a year trying to influence citizens of foreign countries. However, much of the propaganda blitz is wasted.

For example, take Radio Marti. The Oregonian argued against formation of this U.S. government station because its overtly persuasive programming would fall mostly on deaf ears in Cuba. That also has been the non-cost-effective experience with Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, beamed at Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

By contrast, Voice of America broadcasts worldwide with a mix of news, entertainment and official commentaries that is intended to present the United States in a positive light. It does not try to undermine support for any government, generally a futile effort. Communications research shows that low-key cultural and information-oriented programs serve U.S. interests abroad much more effectively than the blatant propaganda stations favored by the Reagan administration.

The problem is compounded because the administration's love affair with hard-sell broadcasting reduces funding for the more effective segments of the foreign communications effort. These, John Spicer Nichols, associate professor of journalism at Pennsylvania State University, reports in the fall issue of "Foreign Affairs," are programs that have a person-to-person component: overseas libraries; public affairs officers at U.S. embassies; binational centers abroad; and tours by American artists, academicians and opinion leaders.

Thus, it is merely an expensive, ostentatious and vain triumph of ideology that the United States expands its "more aggressive, less effective mass-media campaigns" while, for example, keeping Cuban officials and intellectuals out of U.S. cultural and educational meetings and preventing most U.S. citizens from visiting Cuba.

It would make more sense to reinvigorate the person-to-person programs; concentrate more broadcasting time on non-Communist, friendly, neutral or Third World countries where soft-sell propaganda can be most effective; restore some of the U.S. Information Agency's deeply depleted research staff; and remove from the nation's propaganda the grating confrontational tone that serves mostly to make the audience turn the dial to a different station.

(Loren Cox, Jr., Lexington KY) Found the [above] NDXE publicity release gh read on WORLD OF RADIO most interesting. Making use of SW radio as a world wide shopping mall is an intriguing idea that will be either a glowing commercial success or a dismal failure. But they may possibly have something if they can get a decent signal into those areas of the world where there are potential customers. The operators seem to know something about the history of radio, citing the WLS story. And the idea of manufacturing & distributing radios themselves harks back to the practice of Crosley & other early broadcasters who produced & sold radios as a means of building an andience for their programs. Don't know how much of the station's time will be dominated by the evangels, but since the purpose of the station is to sell something I hope it's something of some human utility. The NDXE owners also realise that, despite the minuscule number of regular shortwave listeners in this country, worldwide there are very many indeed (in some areas SW is still the only consequential radio there is). As to what I personally w'd care to listen to on NDXE, possibly nothing.

(Don Moore, Bellefonte PA) Coming back from overseas, I've developed perhaps a different perspective towards SW from the USA. As an American overseas it was always good to keep up on things. AFRTS is great for the news and sports, and VOA is OK to some extent for the expatriate, but it is a station like WRNO that can generate the real interest of an expatriate. I got interested in SW to avoid what domestic radio offers. Yet, while overseas it was always great to tune in to WRNO's rock music--as much for the ads and DJ patter and weather report (even though I was a thousand miles

(Washington Post, Jan. 17, via Kraig W Krist)

U.S. News Editor Reported In Line for No. 2 USIA Post

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Staff Writer

Marvin Stone, editor of U.S. News & World Report, is in line to become deputy director of the U.S. Information Agency, administration sources said yesterday.

Stone, who announced Monday that he is leaving the magazine, would be nominated as the No. 2 official at USIA, under Director Charles Z. Wick, the sources said.

The job has been vacant since May when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected the nomination of acting deputy director Leslie Lenkowsky because of his testimony about a "blacklist" of liberals from USIA's overseas speaking program. Lenkowsky now works for the American Enterprise Institute.

The USIA announced last spring that Office of Personnel Management official George Nesterczuk would succeed Lenkowsky, but Nesterczuk's name was not submitted to the Senate. Nesterczuk managed Republican Lawrence J. Hogan's 1982 campaign against Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) of the Foreign Relations Committee. Stone's assistant at U.S. News, Marybel Patrick, said that Stone "has talked to Mr. Wick, and any further comment will have to come from USIA." White House and USIA officials had no comment.

Stone, 60, said Monday that "it's time I had a change" after 25 years at U.S. News. Stone's announcement came three months after the magazine was bought by Boston real estate magnate Mortimer B. Zuckerman, a transaction that netted Stone about $4 million.

Stone, a longtime friend of Wick who wrote a conservative column for the magazine, is said to be highly regarded by the White House. But a USIA official disputed speculation that Stone is being groomed for the director's post, saying that Wick plans to remain on the job.

from New Orleans) as for the music. Hearing a real US radio station helped me feel a little closer to home. From this I think WRNO is ignoring a potential audience: American expatriates throughout the Caribbean region and Central America. I think an effort to publicize the station through US Embassies and Peace Corps offices could bear fruit. Many Americans already have SW down there; they just don't know about WRNO and it's hard to find a one-frequency station by accident. The Americans I told about WRNO enjoyed that little piece of the USA immensely. The ads for voter registration on AFRTS say there are one million Americans overseas. That's a pretty good potential audience.

(Joe Hanlon, Phila PA) WRNO program additions: CBS' ENTERTAINMENT COAST TO COAST, a weekly review of what's going on in records, video, movies and television, with a Top 10 countdown of the week's hits, is aired UTC Sat 0430-0530, just before WORLD OF RADIO. And WRNO is broadcasting Louisiana State University basketball on some evenings or weekend afternoons (Central time).

gh: And when on Saturday nights these have been preempting WORLD OF RADIO from GMT Sun 0230 on 7355, its normal time, to the end of the game, usually around 0330 when 6185 is in use; this should happen one more time, Feb. 24 UTC. WRNO has again been broadcasting special features for Mardi Gras [full sked given in advance on WOR but too late for here] except that if you read this by Feb. 19, MG Day, check for special live reports from the French Quarter at 2145 on 11890, 2345 on 9852.5, 0145 on 7355, 0345 and 0545 on 6185, per Matt Bell, who also did a live remote New Year's Eve from the French Quarter; and others are planned for the Jazz & Heritage Festival, the USF&G Pro Golf Tournament, and many other events in New Orleans.

Some VOA program notes: The SWL segment on the Thursday +GMT Fri 0230 MAGAZINE SHOW has been officially named WORLDWIDE SHORTWAVE SPECTRUM after a listener competition; it now starts at the beginning of the half-hour, avoiding conflict with RN MEDIA NETWORK at 0249. May 5 at 1710 TALK TO AMERICA guest is to be Jimmy Carter, if plans hold.

MARTI

From A-1 [story starts below]

No one connected with Radio Marti made a commitment to the Jan. 28 date.

Hawkins' zeal on Radio Marti's behalf may be accounted for by the strong preference that Cuban-American voters have demonstrated for Republican candidates.

In 1986 Cuban-Americans could be an important constituency group for Hawkins if she is challenged, as expected, by Florida Gov. Bob Graham, a Democrat.

Hawkins issued a statement about Radio Marti through her Washington office.

"I am extremely disappointed," the statement read. "It's one of the worst cases of bureaucratic bungling I've seen in the four years I've been a U.S. senator."

Radio Marti is part of the VOA, the radio component of the federally funded United States Information Agency. The USIA is directed by Charles Z. Wick, a Reagan crony who was once embroiled in a wiretapping controversy.

Radio Marti has the unique distinction of being the only VOA activity now monitored by its own independent presidential commission.

The commission is headed by Jorge Mas, a prominent businessman in Miami's Cuban-American community. The commission's director is Stuart Sweet, a former member of Hawkins' staff.

Efforts to reach Mas were unsuccessful. Citing in-house procedure, Sweet referred inquiries to Rogene Waite, a public information officer for VOA.

An aide said Hawkins may not be sure yet who is responsible for the "bureaucratic bungling" but the senator is determined to get to the bottom of the issue and find the culprit.

The aide described Hawkins' bureaucratic-bungling remark as "a generic criticism."

Hawkins' statement concluded with a reference to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

"Castro not only runs our immigration policy, but our radio broadcast policy as well," Hawkins' statement read. "I'm thoroughly disgusted."

During a briefing with White House reporters, spokesman Larry Speakes was questioned about Radio Marti.

Hawkins

Speakes seemingly tried to dispel any notion that Radio Marti is victimized by bureaucratic contrariness. Speakes said he hoped Radio Marti would be operational by "midyear." The VOA declined to comment on Speakes' statement.

Speakes said, "The USIA is at work trying to set up Radio Marti on the air as quickly as possible. So the time frame they have taken in setting this up compares favorably with the other ... VOA language services."

The 1983 legislation that created Radio Marti calls for a staff of 188. Because of stringent security checks, only 100 staffers have been hired, said Waite, the VOA spokeswoman. Another 90 candidates are under review, she said.

In his prepared statement, Reagan said of Marti, "He is a symbol of the need for the unfettered flow of ideas. It is for this reason that his name was chosen for the radio service that will broadcast to the people of Cuba beginning in the near future."

Hawkins' statement is only the latest chapter in the continuing controversy over Radio Marti.

During congressional debate, opponents speculated that Radio Marti would provoke Castro and result in Cuban jamming of commercial radio stations in the United States.

Other opponents argued that it was inappropriate for the United States to engage in an activity that could be construed as broadcasting propaganda.

In fact, uncertainty over the proper content of the station's programming may be another reason why Radio Marti was unable to meet Hawkins' deadline.

Delay of Radio Marti has Hawkins fuming

By Chris Reidy
SENTINEL WASHINGTON BUREAU

(Orlando Sentinel Jan 29 via Ron Trotto)

WASHINGTON — President Reagan saluted the anniversary of Cuban patriot Jose Marti on Monday and held out the hope that Radio Marti will be on the air "in the near future," fulfilling its mission to provide Cubans with news and other programming.

Despite Reagan's optimistic statement, Sen. Paula Hawkins is angry that the station is not broadcasting by now.

The Florida Republican expressed disgust over the "bureaucratic bungling" that prevented Radio Marti from debuting Monday on the 132nd anniversary of the revolutionary poet's birth.

Meanwhile, the Voice of America, which partly supervises Radio Marti, planned a Spanish broadcast Monday night on its Latin American and Caribbean channels to honor the anniversary. The broadcast was envisioned as a 25-minute "docudrama" on Marti's life, a VOA spokesman said.

The scheduled broadcast did little to ease Hawkins' disappointment.

Hawkins has made Radio Marti a priority. After a November meeting with Reagan in the White House, Hawkins told Cuban-Americans from Miami that Radio Marti would be operational by Jan. 28.

Please see **MARTI, A-4**

(Washington Post, Dec. 25, via Kraig W Krist; also thanks to many others for reprint versions)

Pact Near On VOA Transmitter

U.S. Would Locate Facility in Israel for Beaming to Soviets

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States and Israel are close to agreement on locating a Voice of America transmitter in Israel that could beam broadcasts into the Soviet Union with sufficient power to overcome Soviet jamming, U.S. and diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Spokesmen for the U.S. and Israeli governments refused to comment on reports in the Israeli press in recent days about the proposed transmitter. But the sources said intensive discussions have been under way for several weeks, and they added that Israel is likely to agree to the U.S. request to locate the transmitter on its territory.

But, the sources cautioned, the public attention that has now been focused on the plan could set back the timetable for an agreement by several weeks. They said that because the idea is likely to cause controversy, particularly in Israel, both sides probably will want to let the publicity die down before proceeding with negotiations.

According to the sources, the Reagan administration, which wants to increase its ability to get information about the United States to the Soviet people, turned to Israel after two of America's NATO allies in southern Europe, Greece and Turkey, rejected U.S. efforts to get one of them to take the transmitter.

The sources said that Turkey, which has a common border with the Soviet Union, did not want to become involved because it fears

VOA, From A1

that Soviet anger would subject it to reprisals and endanger the Turkish policy of maintaining reasonably good relations with Moscow despite its ties to the Atlantic Alliance.

In Greece, Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's interest in closer ties with the Soviets has contributed to increasing strains in U.S.-Greek relations. The administration has been having difficulty concluding negotiations for a new agreement on continued operation there of two VOA relay stations that beam programs to the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and the sources said that, given the current political climate in Greece, there is no chance that the United States could broadcast to the Soviet Union from there.

As a result, the sources said, the U.S. effort has focused on Israel. Some reports said the U.S. request for Israel to accept the transmitter was made about three months ago in the form of a letter signed by President Reagan.

The sources said initial Israeli hesitation about the American request was prompted by concern that it could lead the Soviets to retaliate by tightening even further the severe restraints it has put on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

It also would mean a new setback for the official Israeli policy of getting Moscow to resume diplomatic relations, which were broken off after the 1967 Middle East war.

However, the sources continued, these factors are likely to be outweighed by Israel's sense of obligation for the massive military and economic aid that it receives from the United States. In addition, the United States can argue that Israeli aid for U.S. broadcasting activities fits appropriately into the strategic cooperation agreement established by the two countries last year, since the agreement's aims include countering Soviet activities in the Middle East.

The sources also said that, as an additional inducement, the United States is understood to have held out the possibility that Radio Israel, whose broadcasts aimed at Soviet Jews have encountered jamming difficulties, could use the anti-jamming capabilities that the proposed transmitter would possess.

The Voice of America broadcasts worldwide; it is a part of the United States Information Agency.

(Barbara Ann Dill, Saint Marys PA) VOA should have received money years ago to upgrade their equipment, with all the Soviet interference in other countries and their arms buildup. How the people in "trouble" areas will learn and understand American point of view and prefer American support without the VOA I don't know. But with the VOA RFE/RL broadcasting to these areas in their languages with former natives telling them what is going on, they will hear all versions of the story. Not just Radio Moscow. VOA must speak the truth, good and bad; otherwise the people from these countries will think we are lying. But with improved reception and BBC, Radio Canada and the rest that agree with freedom and to some extent say the same thing but word it differently, these people in the Iron Curtain and other 'hot' areas will realize, I hope, that their local radio is twisting the event in some science-fiction style that is further from the truth! The poor people in remote parts of the world would learn who are their friends and who are fakes wanting to take them over and control their lives. US taxpayers should realize that supporting VOA is a worthy cause. Since we let everybody speak their opinion in this country because of their rights, why can't we allow ourselves that freedom to express our wishes over the wavelengths. Since when is RM jammed in the US? Why should we allow our VOA to be jammed where our opinion matters the most!

(Alex Calabrese, Buena NJ, Jan. 1) Late Night Thoughts on Cabinet Making and the VOA. Well, here I am putting the last coat of Minwax on the record cabinet I just built and the Sony ICF-6500W is blaring background noise. It's New Year's Day in the ol' USA. Radio Moscow WS is blaming the world's ills on the CIA and capitalism, while the VOA knows for sure it can only be the fault of the KGB and communism. I can only imagine some Madison Avenue type sending out fill-in-the-blank editorial scripts to VOA and RMWS. While a commentator goes on and on, in that "tell-tale" perfect Russian English, about Yuri Scratchenitch of the Soviet Institute for World Peace and Higher Wheat Production, I switch to the VOA, only to hear an interview with some gal from the Heritage Foundation. Talk about originality. Radio Earth is trying to promote world peace via the overseas operator, who I'm sure really likes to work on a holiday. OK, I know, you can dial direct from the US. Back to the VOA, where I found out Americans like to drink on NYE. This was conveyed in "special" English no less. I envisage "special" English as the universal language, slow talkin' and perfect pronunciation. Peace through boredom. So the VOA is now the house organ. Your tax rubles at work. As the last spot of bare wood is covered by Ipswich Pine I'm amazed by the idea that even though I consciously was not paying attention, the right side of my brain was locked in. Oh, the potential of shortwave international broadcasting.

...U S S R...

KEEP UP TO DATE BETWEEN RIB ISSUES VIA OUR RADIO BROADCASTS -- SCHEDULES ON BACK COVER: & CONTRIBUTE!

(Loren Cox, Jr., Lexington KY) Radio Moscow continuing to have technical problems with "the old hummer" on 15475. Breaks in transmission, sometimes on only with test tones. This must be one of their oldest facilities; seems to be about the only one left with that distinctive carrier hum that marked nearly all RM transmissions in the 40s and 50s; made them easy to identify whatever the language. RMWS continues to provide some excellent musical programming: the well-regarded FOLKBOX as well as FRONT SEAT & BACKSTAGE, & MUSIC AND MUSICIANS (the last mentioned recently featured a Yiddish folk group). V. Pozner has been presenting a series on the history of WW II (Sundays at 1215), from the Soviet viewpoint (obviously); interesting if one keeps their biases in mind; thought the program on the Battle of Stalingrad was well done. Another RMWS program sometimes worth listening to is SOVIET BOOK CLUB (Sundays 1230). Presents dramatic readings from Russian authors, and is excellent when the writers are the greats of the Russian past & not the more recent "Socialist Realism" crap/ party hack junk etc/

(Mark L Williams, Emmett ID) From the Russian feed to this hemisphere: You need not understand Russian to enjoy some of the programs broadcast via Cuba on 4765. I have enjoyed a great deal of choral music--some of it unquestionably martial in nature but much of it enjoyable regional-flavored folk. (Walter Scott's Personality Parade, Parade, Sept. 16, via Kraig W Krist)

Slams at Jews by Radio

(Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel - Jan 25, also via R Serenberg)

WASHINGTON — Did you know your tax dollars were being used to transmit anti-Semitic broadcasts into the Soviet Union?

The New Republic magazine reported that this week, and Senate investigators confirm that it is true: Radio Liberty, the U.S.-controlled, tax-supported station that broadcasts from Munich in Russian and other Soviet languages, has repeatedly transmitted anti-Semitic commentaries to the Soviet people, most often under the guise of religious or historical analysis.

And instead of spreading the message of freedom and democracy that President Reagan declares to be our contribution to the modern world, Radio Liberty is often pro-Tsarist as well, say its critics.

The most glaring example occurred last Aug. 19, when Radio Liberty described Mordka Bogrov, the assassin of Tsar Nicholas II's prime minister, Pyotr Stolypin, as a "cosmopolitan" — Stalinist jargon for a Jew — with "nothing Russian either in his blood or his character." The commentary then quoted from the anti-Semitic forgery, the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, which outlines an alleged Jewish conspiracy against Christendom, and blamed Bogrov for setting off a chain of events that led to the Bolshevik Revolution.

This is not the only example, according to listeners and critics of Radio Liberty. The Ukrainian service has explained Ukrainian wartime atrocities against Jews on the grounds that "so many Jews joined the Bolsheviks." Other broadcasts have sought to vindicate Soviet turncoat general Andrei Vlassov, who fought for the Nazis during the war.

What's the point of this? "The average Russian is pretty much an anti-Semite," says a senior U.S. diplomat. Therefore, some of Radio Liberty's anti-Communist commentators have apparently reasoned that the way into their listener's heart is through his bigotry.

Critics of Radio Liberty say the anti-Semitic overtones of many of the broadcasts are not a deliberate policy. Rather, it is the result of loose U.S. control over a crazy-quilt collection of Soviet emigres who constantly battle themselves as well as their old homeland. "Radio Liberty is a zoo of petty scores being settled," says one former director.

The Munich-based station is nominally under the control of U.S. officials like former Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., who is now president of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty. His deputy, George Bailey, runs Radio Liberty. In 1982, Bailey increased religious broadcasting, generally done by Russian Orthodox priests, and abolished the pre-broadcast controls that ensured that the station, known to be a U.S. voice, reflected American policy and American values.

With the controls eased, the three generations of Soviet emigres who make up the staff began full-scale warfare against their old homeland — and each other.

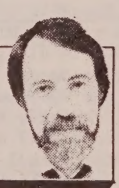
The original generation of emigres, those who fled Russia in the 1920s and 1930s, included monarchists, noblemen and socialists. Many emigres who left during or after World War II were recruited for Radio Liberty by the CIA, and among them were several people alleged to be Nazi collaborators, as well as many devout Russian Orthodox. The most recent generation of emigres is largely Jewish and liberal.

"The young Jews complain that the Russian Orthodox were pro-Hitler, and the older generation denounces the Jews as communists and KGB infiltrators," says a former Radio Liberty official. "It's really childish, but a lot of this garbage is being spewed out over the airwaves with your tax money and mine."

"Who needs it?" asks a disgusted official here in Washington. "You've got the Ukrainian service telling the Ukrainians they ought to be independent and getting Russian nationalists angry. You've got historical commentators trying to rehabilitate the Tsar and his generals. We used to try to remind the Russians that they had some democratic heritage. Now we're going back and glorifying the Tsar."

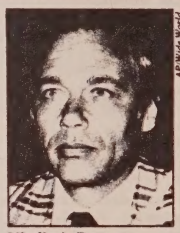
"The credibility of Radio Liberty is being destroyed," laments Soviet emigre scholar Dmitri Simes. "It's a Soviet dream come true."

Lars Erik Nelson
New York Daily News



Liberty a Soviet dream come true

Q *Vladimir Pozner of the USSR news service is often a participant on ABC's "Nightline," moderated by Ted Koppel. Pozner's English is virtually without foreign accent and flawless in both grammar and diction. What can you tell me about his background? —Mary Frances Bowling, Jackson, Miss.*



AP Wide World

Vladimir Pozner

A Pozner, 41, is the Paris-born son of Russian parents. For many years his father worked as a film distributor for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in New York City, where young Vladimir was reared and educated, hence his lack of foreign accent. The Pozners returned to Moscow in 1953, and Vladimir subsequently finished his education and became a Soviet broadcaster and TV commentator.

(New York Times, Jan. 17 via Gerald F Kercher, Quaker Hill CT and others)

U.S. Tells Poles It Regrets Broadcast

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — The State Department, in response to a Polish Government protest, said today that it regretted that a Radio Free Europe broadcast had implied that Poland was similar to Nazi Germany and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski similar to Hitler.

Poland regularly complains to Washington about broadcasts by Radio Free Europe, a station in Munich financed by the United States Government that beams programs to Poland and other Eastern European countries, but until today the State Department had brushed such protests aside.

The latest complaint, concerning a broadcast meant to evoke parallels between Nazi Germany and present-day Poland, was made by the Polish Foreign Ministry to the United States Embassy in Warsaw last week and was expressed publicly by the Polish Government spokesman on Tuesday. It was taken seriously by Washington this time.

A State Department official said the Administration had expressed "regret" because it wanted to assure the Poles that the offending broadcast was not approved by Washington and that the Administration remained interested in normalizing relations now that most economic penalties have been lifted.

Poles Resist Envoy Exchange

In particular, the United States is discussing with the Poles the restoration of diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level for the first time since the imposition of martial law in Poland 37 months ago.

John D. Scanlan has been the American nominee during most of that period, but the Poles have refused to exchange envoys.

"We agreed that the particular R.F.E. broadcast was in very poor taste and was indeed offensive," one State Department official said.

The broadcast occurred on Jan. 5 and was part of a regular program for Polish youth, a senior Radio Free Europe executive, William A. Buell, said. He said it was clearly intended to be recognized as satire and was not intended to be taken seriously as a comparison of Hitler with General Jaruzelski.

On that date, he said, R.F.E.'s youth program carried several satirical items taken from a parody of the Warsaw humor magazine Szpilki, or Needles, that had been published by Polish emigrés in Paris.

'A Speech by the Führer'

One of the items, he said, was introduced without further explanation as "a speech by the Führer Adolf Hitler" to a meeting of his party in Nuremberg in 1939, in the period after his nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union that preceded the Nazi invasion of Poland on Sept. 2, 1939.

The Hitler "speech," which Mr. Buell said was an invention, was apparently worded in such a way as to parody addresses by current Communist Party leaders.

What evidently made it particularly offensive to the Poles was that it was "dedicated to General W. Jaruzelski," according to a translated transcript made available by the State Department, which obtained it from R.F.E..

It said in part: "Comrades, the time has come to sum up our objective achievements. And these are not slender, contrary to the hostile assertions of imperialist English and American propaganda."

"The greater part of our society has rallied around the ideals of our party, and has become morally and politically united. Individuals who are hostile to our system, being instigated by foreign centers of international Zionism, are isolated in the country. We will resolutely combat them."

Gestapo Units 'Standing Guard'

"Standing guard over internal peace, which we will not allow to be disturbed," the text continued, "are Gestapo units, which are devoted to the cause of the party, and the army which is morally healthy and inspired with the spirit of socialism."

"One pillar of our foreign policy consists of friendly relations with the Soviet Union," it said.

It ended: "There will be no retreat from socialism. Sieg Heil!"

Jerzy Urban, the Polish Government spokesman, began his weekly news conference on Tuesday by saying that the R.F.E. broadcast of "Hitler's address is a fabrication composed by the R.F.E. editorial board so that it can show similiarity to our party utterances."

"The simple fact of comparing the crime of the Hitlerite National Socialist Party with the Polish United Workers Party, which grew out of the struggle against Hitlerism and which left thousands of fallen people in the struggle, is exceptionally insulting to the Polish United Workers Party and to the entire Polish people," Mr. Urban said.

"Without refraining from insults and a halt to propaganda aggression, statements by the U.S. Government about its readiness to improve relations will not find credibility with Polish public opinion," Mr. Urban said.

State Department Statement

A State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, issued the following statement today:

"Although Radio Free Europe receives funds from the U.S. Congress, it is not a U.S. Government agency, nor is it subject to editorial censorship by the U.S. Government.

"We learned of the broadcast in question after it was aired. "The U.S. Government disassociates itself from that broadcast and regrets any implication of similarity between Nazi Germany and present-day Poland and particularly between Adolf Hitler and General Jaruzelski."

Radio Free Europe, and its sister station, Radio Liberty, were founded by the Central Intelligence Agency in the early 1950's. Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union and R.F.E. to Eastern Europe. Both stations specialize in providing news and commentary about internal developments in the Communist world.

After the C.I.A. connection was widely reported, Congress set up a Board for International Broadcasting to oversee the two stations, which operate from Munich. The members of the board are chosen by the White House.

Z A M B I A (Owen Williamson, KA5UUR, El Paso TX) Radio Zambia comes through with a surprisingly clear signal on 4910 from about 0315 to fadeout after 0430. Interval signal is a bird call, and station opens with the anthem "God Save Africa". ID is in English, then into local languages. News in 4 or 5 different African languages is carried 0400-0430, but it is easy to ID, since mentions of "Mwalimu" (Pres. Kenneth Kaunda) are almost as frequent as Kim Il Sung's name on Pyongyang (!) Beautiful African choral music between news spots makes this one worth monitoring though audio level is sometimes pretty low.

Z I M B A B W E [non] (Owen Williamson, KA5UUR, El Paso TX) Radio Truth opens at 0430 on 5015 kHz with a weird bird-call, sounding like an unstable heterodyne; audible here with variable signal, sometimes jammed by another unmodulated carrier. Program consists of an anti-Zimbabwe rant in English by a British-accent female whose voice resembles Margaret Thatcher's. Recent program claimed that Zimbabwe was being ruled under the ideology of "Marx, Engels Lenin and Stalin," and warned Zimbabwean parents against putting their children in communist" schools where they will be taught to spy on their parents. This is what Radio 15 de Septiembre would sound like if it were in English. Sign-off is at 0500 with "Good-bye. Tune us in tomorrow, same time, same place" but no ID, then that strange bird-call. Transmission mode seems to be single-sideband reduced carrier, so sounds distorted on AM, better with BFO on. This is just like 15 de Septiembre or Voz de Sandino--wonder if they got their transmitter from the same place...

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-via FBIS
edited by
Robert Horvitz

BANGLADESH (The Bangladesh Observer, Dhaka, 18 Oct 84) Information Minister Shamsul Huq on Wednesday visited 2x250 kw high frequency transmitter and aerial system project, Radio Bangladesh, Kabirpur in Savar reports BSS. According to official sources the project was completed in June 1984... Test transmission started in November last year. Major portion of external service will go on air from Wednesday. This station is capable of broadcasting programmes round the clock. This is one of the most sophisticated aerial system transmitter in the South East Asia established with the French assistance. The entire installation work of transmitter and 12 aerial system have been done by the Radio Bangladesh engineerings in collaboration with the French experts. The transmitter will cover the Middle East, North Africa, East and West European countries, part of USSR and the Far East. (Worldwide Report: Telecommunications Policy, Research & Development, TTP-84-037)

FRANCE (AZAP, Kinshasa, 13 Sept 84) Radio France International has just released details on the number of its listeners following opinion polls carried out between June 1983 and January 1984 on the listening rate in African countries. According to the African Documentation and Information Agency, which provided these details, RFI is the foreign radio with the most listeners in French-speaking Africa: 35% of French speakers in Douala, 42% in Kinshasa, 39% in Abidjan, 30% in Brazzaville and Dakar and 22% in Libreville. The Voice of America, which comes second, obtained the following scores: 30% in Douala, 26% in Kinshasa, 12% in Brazzaville and Libreville and 9% in Dakar. (TTP-84-031)

IRAN (Keyhan, London, 13 Sept 84) Voice of Communist Party Begins Transmitting. Investigations about the contents of the Persian language broadcasts of this secret transmitter reveal that the Maoist organization of Komeleh, which is active in Iranian and Iraqi Kurdistan, and the minority faction of the Fedayan-e Khalq form the real nucleus of this new communist organization.

The broadcast of the new transmitting station which calls itself "The Voice of the Communist Party of Iran" was first heard in Iran and its surrounding areas on 26 August. For the next two weeks, the half hour programs of the Voice of the Communist Party of Iran were broadcast twice daily but could be heard with difficulty because of the screeching sounds jamming the broadcasts.

At first it was thought that the transmitting station of the Voice of the Communist Party of Iran, like "The Iranian Workers' Radio" which represents the views of the Tudeh Party of Iran, was located in Kabul. But further investigation has shown conclusively that the transmitting station is located in a neighboring area other than Afghanistan, "perhaps in the Soviet Union or Iraq".

The Voice of the Communist Party of Iran is essentially against religion, God and the regime of the Ayatollah; but so far it has not mentioned that it has any connection with the Tudeh party nor has it criticized the policies of that party. Similarly, the propaganda media of the Tudeh Party have not evinced any reaction towards the official debut of a rival left wing party.

...Unlike "The National Voice of Iran" which broadcasts from Baku under the direct supervision of Moscow and the Persian language broadcast of "The Iranian Workers' Radio" which is transmitted from Kabul, the Voice of the Communist Party of Iran...begins and ends its program with exhortations to the "workers, the oppressed people and the freedom-lovers" of Iran to launch a bloody and armed uprising against the regime of Velayet-e Faqih /the supremacy of the Theologian/... This radio also talks of the programs of the party and accuses the capitalist class of pulling out of the "garbage-can of history" a medieval style religious government and setting it up with the objective of "continuing the exploitation of the oppressed masses"; the radio conveys to its supporters the good news that..."The Communist Party is struggling for the establishment of a revolutionary democratic republic which will proclaim the total separation of religion from government..."

In one of its recent broadcasts, the Voice of the Communist Party of Iran mentioned "Comrade Abdollah Mottaqi" as the Secretary General of the party. In the broadcast interview, Mottaqi expressed the view that the Islamic regime had reached the point of no return... "The Islamic regime and Western imperialism now move shoulder to shoulder; that is why, to save himself, the Ayatollah has stretched out his hand for help towards imperialism, and imperialism, for its part, has warmly clasped his hand..." (Near East & Africa Report, NEA-84-161)

SOUTH AFRICA (Shirley Woodgate, Johannesburg Star, 9 Oct 84) Armed with more than 50,000 signatures, the organisers of the Bop-TV petition are urgently seeking an appointment with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. The names were collected over a period of 10 weeks mainly by a handful of volunteers manning tables at selected shopping centers on the Reef on Saturday mornings... The petition was launched in July in protest against the SABC blackout of Bop-TV reception in certain white spillage areas. But a broader issue, that of freedom of choice, emerged during the campaign, said /organizer Steve Roos/. It was found that while many protesters signed the petition simply against the blackout, most felt strongly about being forced to watch only SABC-TV. Another frequently voiced complaint was that the SABC was wasting effort

and money on erecting screens to block signals. It was felt this money could have been better spent on upgrading inferior SABC-TV programmes... A total of 1,049,000 whites (more than a third of the white viewers in South Africa) watch TV-1 on the Witwatersrand. The latest figures for Bop-TV indicate 227,000 viewers on the Reef... (TTP-84-034)

(Gavin Evans, Rand Daily Mail, 17 Nov 84) The cost to the South African tax payer of blocking out spillage of Bop-TV to the white areas could be as much as R40-million, according to the chairman of the Bop-TV Petition Committee, Mr Steve Roos. He made this claim at a Press conference last night in which he slammed the Government's reasons for ignoring its petition...and said the committee would continue campaigning to have all restrictions on the reception of Bop-TV lifted. On Thursday night the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, announced that further steps would be taken by the SABC-TV to eliminate all Bop-TV spillage to white residential areas, after meeting with the PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ spokesman for Media Affairs, Mr Dave Dalling, and members of the petition committee... Mr Nel said if reception was unrestricted Bop-TV would pose a serious threat to the advertising revenue of newspapers... (TTP-84-034)

(Debbie Reynolds, Rand Daily Mail, 19 Nov 84) Another row over South Africa's commercial television monopoly flared up yesterday in the wake of the news, which the director-general of the SABC, Mr Riann Eksteen, is reported to have confirmed, that SABC-TV is launching a fourth channel. Media chiefs and the public attacked the sincerity of the Government which, only 3 days ago, said Bop-TV spillage to white areas had to be eliminated because it posed a threat to newspaper advertising revenue. Yesterday Mr David Dalling, PFP spokesman on Media Affairs, said if the Government's concern about the viability of the Press was so serious as to cause it to block out Bop-TV, the introduction of a new service which would further cut into the Press advertising cake seemed contradictory... TV4, apparently which is scheduled to start in four months, will operate on the existing TV2 and TV3 channels from 9:30pm to midnight daily. It will offer mass-appeal entertainment programmes and sport in Afrikaans and English and will not have scheduled news programmes or continuity announcers... (TTP-84-037)

S U R I N A M E (NRC Handelsblad, Rotterdam, 3 Sept 84) Beginning yesterday Radio Suriname International started transmitting programs for Europe 3 times per week on the shortwave band. The programs are intended to improve coverage of Suriname. According to Paramaribo there "are one or two shortcomings" in this respect in the Netherlands media. Radio Netherlands World Service described the transmissions as a reaction by the regime to the broadcasts by the World Service. Suriname International's first broadcast (on 17.755 kHz) was difficult to receive yesterday. (Latin America Report, LAM-84-112)

U S S R (Yuri Filinov, Komsomolskaya Pravda, 16 Sept 84) ...You have probably chanced upon music programs which arrive unannounced and suddenly disappear from the air waves. This is a kind of "beacon" calling people toward the radio station in question. The music lover tries to find the tune but instead comes across the voice of the music program presenter, who says:

"There are dozens of groups nowadays which, in terms of rock and roll concepts, are full of 'senile old men'. But the 'Black Sabbath' sound goes on... The metal continues to seethe in their forges, the lining of their furnaces has not cracked, and their musical convertors and Bessemers are still spitting out deafening shafts of musical sparks. We wish the veterans of the rock music business a few more metallic outpourings before their time is up, because life has clearly shown that mankind needs heavy metal."

The presenter of the program "for young listeners in the Soviet Union who worship rock and pop music", a certain Seva Novgorodtsev of the BBC's Russian Service, is talking about "heavy metal" - a brand of Western pop music characterized by pathological aggressiveness in its performance and by primitivism. It is not worthwhile enlarging upon this man, who has betrayed the motherland... This renegade tries with might and main to foist on his listeners a conflict of aesthetic tastes and doubt as to the existence of moral norms. Gradually a certain stereotyped appreciation is imposed: We alone have music worthy of you, the young. Only the West brings progress to all mankind. They do not understand you "over there", but we do...

The implantation of complete social and political passivity, indifference to the most acute problems of the present day, and the cult of the "good life" - these are the basic postulates of Western propaganda. Recently, however, the flaunting of "absolute apoliticalness" has been replaced with increasing frequency by anticommunist attacks. The US magazine Saturday Review, loudly proclaiming a music campaign against the socialist countries, drew a comparison with the fascist plan for the treacherous attack on the Soviet Union: "Operation 'Rock and Roll Barbarosa' has begun."

...The story of the group Clarion Call, which has been extolled by Seva Novgorodtsev, is a noteworthy one. In its native Leningrad the group was not popular: the musicians played badly and their ideas were derivative. The group's leader, Aleksandr Barinov, decided to "make his name" and wrote a series of songs on a religious theme. A tape of them was sent to the BBC. And then Seva Novgorodtsev enthusiastically passed off this wretched music with its pathetic lyr-

ics as the greatest achievement in the sphere of music... That is what is expected from our music by the "prophets" of the musical air waves, the advocates of the "theme of alcohol", barefaced loutishness, hooliganism, and enthusiastic description of "la dolce vita", finishing up, as we have seen, with flagrant religious propaganda... And those people who fall for this bait are playing into the hands of our ideological opponents...

A culture which expounds primitive pleasures, amusements, and political passivity and offers only the illusion of knowledge instead of the genuine article is unacceptable to us Soviet people. It is a culture which leads, in brief, to moral degradation. And thus, while carrying out consistent work in young people's aesthetic education, it should never be forgotten that this work must always be based on civic-mindedness and the norms of the Soviet way of life. And this requires from us all the most vigorous attitude to Western propaganda's musical intrigues, their exposure, and an offensive against them. (USSR Report: Political & Sociological Affairs, UPS-84-091)

BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

--UPDATE [Refer to Center Schedule in RIB 94, previous update in RIB 95 p 21; NEW ZEALAND 96-15, UKOGBANI 96-23.]

ALASKA KNLS plans for M85 [first Sunday in March until first Sunday in May] 0700-0930 UTC on 9540 beamed due west; 1730-2000 on 7355 beamed due north (Masayuki Uchiike, ADXN)

CAMEROON News in English at 0530-0545 can be heard on 4795, 4850, 5010 but not the 4000 and 9745 frequencies previously listed (Rolf Gunnar, Denver CO, 28/1)

CHINA R Beijing has been testing on unannounced 9550(mixed with Cuba) and 9730, at 1400 & 1500, apparently to western NAm, using SAs xmsn announced only on 11.6 and 6.165 (Rolf Gunnar, Denver, 23/1) Confirmed here; also note the addition of 15520 at 0100 only (Dave Newkirk, 28/1)

IRAQ R Baghdad at 2130 no longer heard on 9610, believed back on 9745, but heavy interference (Rolf)

KIRIBATI Official sked: Mon-Fri 1830-2000 0000-0130 0600-0930; Sat 1830-0130 & 0600-0930; Sun 0000-0130 & 0600-0930. There are school broadcasts during term at 2130-2400; presumably still on 14802 or alternate SSB feeder 9825 (WRTH via Dec DSWCI) Likely irregular; keep trying. Not all English (gh)

NETHERLANDS RN has added another Flevo frequency, 6020 for the 0230 broadcast, along with 9895, and Bonaire 9590 & 6165; 9895 has been re-directed to CAm rather than NAm but 6020 is better here (gh, FL)

NICARAGUA A bit more exotic than the English from Voice of Nicaragua, 6015, which seems to be erratic, is R Zinica, Bluefields, 6121v (gh) Sun 1300-1330 (Chris Bagge, MA) Weekdays 1700-1800, Sats 1830 (David Crawford, DX South Florida)

PAKISTAN R Pakistan frequencies vary; slow English at 0230 heard on 17663 and 15173 (Robert Chester, Radio Australia Japanese DX Time 20/1) 1645-1745 program on 9465 ex-9485; 12015 // (Ernie Behr, Ont)

PORTUGAL R Portugal, Tue-Sat to NAm, uses only 9560 to the east at 0030; and new 6095, co-channel HCJB at 0300 for the west (Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia, 18/1)

SA'UDI ARABIA BSKSA at 1600-2100 keeps switching between 11840 and 11855; try both (Rolf Gunnar, CO)

SOUTH AFRICA R RSA is still on 5980 at 0200-0255, contrary to reports; at 2100 for Eu, 5980 ex-15155, parallel 11900 and 9585 (Joe Hanlon, PA, 18/1)

SPAIN SFR announced it would begin using 6125 for NAm effective Jan. 21 (Jeff Elson, Springfield MO) Confirmed at 0500; not sure about 0000 & 0100 broadcasts (gh) Hrd on 5900 ex-5960 at 2200 (Padula)

SURINAME QSL from R Suriname International, via Brasília, says they planned to start English broadcasts in January (German & Dutch reporters to SCDX 15/1) Check the Dutch M/W/F 1730-1820 on 17755

SWEDEN RSI did not last long on 15280 as replacement for 17860 at 1400 (gh) Moved to 15345 on 23/1; also on 6020 ex-6185 at 0330 (Ted Pastuszak, Jr, Woodbridge NJ) Incredible; 15280 was clear but 15345 is QRMed from several other stations and jamming from 15340; however, on Tue 29/1 they were back on 17860 tho still announcing 15345; how embarrassing, they don't even know what frequency they're on.

SYRIA Damascus Radio continues to be heard in English to the US & Canada at 1200-1300 on 17510; also at 2005-2105 on 11685; Bunn & Padula on R Australia Talkback 27/1 said 11690, but I've only heard on 11685 here, tho not checked every day. "7325" in last RIB was typo for 7435 (gh)

URUGUAY On Jan 2, SODRE resumed its international service on 9620 and 15275, with half an hour of English at 2330, 0030, 0130 and 0230 (Horacio Nigro, Uruguay, SCDX 29/1) Low powered & variable

U S A KCBI, Dallas, tentative M85 registratinns: 11935 1700-1800 to SAm, 11790 1700-2200 SAm, 11915 1800-1900 UKOGBANI, 11710 0000-0100 SAm, 11870 0100-0300 SAm, all 50 kW (Bob Padula, Australian DX News) Only one transmitter, so no overlap really possible; hadn't begun programming by end of Jan(gh)

U S S R R Moscow projected M85 schedule, effective March 3, in NAm svc: 2300-2400 17700 15455 15425 15140 12050 9870 9765 9720 9545 7320 7165 7115. 0000-0100 add 6115[Cuba]. 0100-0300 17700 15455 15425 15140 12050 9870 9765 9720 9700 7320 7180 7150 7115 6115. 0300-0400 17700 15425 12050 9870 9765 9700 7320 7185 7150 7115 6115. 0400-0500 17700 15475 15425 15140 11710 9790 9685. 0500-0700 15475 15475 12010 11750 11710 9790 9685. 0700-0800 same minus 9685.

RECEIVER SHORTS EEB advises that in a preëmptive strike against the new Yaesu FRG-8800, Kenwood has put its receivers on sale; for a limited time, perhaps until mid-March, depending on how quickly they sell. Basically, the Kenwoods are available at dealer cost. EEB's prices are: R-600 $279.95; R-1000 $359.95; R-2000 $439.95. See page 2.

ICF-2002 modifications mentioned in this space in Nov RIB: we've had a couple of calls from people who've had trouble arranging with Sony to have this done, or even getting them to acknowledge it is available; the item was unconfirmed. Can any reader supply definite information about this? (gh)

MISSING COLUMNS Because of the small interval between RIB 95 & 96, D.I.A.L. and THE WORLD THROUGH AN R-70 will not appear until the next issue.

NO MORE MONTHS Because a few recipients of RIB continue to fail to understand RIB's timeliness despite having been back-dated, beginning in 1985 we are no longer referring to each issue by a month. RIB has been and will continue to be flexible about when it is actually printed, published and mailed. Issue 95 was mailed to subscribers Jan. 30, delayed a few days because of a Knoxville snowstorm. Closing date for this Issue 96 is Jan. 31, and it will be mailed well before the Feb. 17 increase in postage rates; note that RIB does not plan at this time a subscription rate increase in response. Increased volume (number of subscribers) will, however, be necessary to keep ahead of increased expenses. Tell your friends! Or give subscriptions.

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KGPR, GATEWAY PIRATE RADIO is soon to begin broadcasting to North America from St Louis, the home of the Gateway Arch. KGPR will be broadcasting on both mediumwave and shortwave, 1635 and 7460 kHz. KGPR plans to broadcast once a week, on Sunday morning from 0030 CST, or 0630 UTC. Our broadcasts will commence March 3, 1985. Our address and phone number will be broadcast on this date. Please do not forget to tune in to KGPR. You will enjoy our programs. (KGPR)

Radio Beijing Features for first part of March 1985

Fri 1 - THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: names of Chinese ethnic groups
Sat 2 - CHINESE FOLKTALES: Mottled Bamboo
Sun 3 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: Crime rate, first film, how many cinemas and operas are there?
Tue 5 - TRAVEL TALK: An Australian talks about the home of Peking Man and the Big-bell Temple in Beijing
Wed 6 - MARTHA IN BEIJING: a bi-weekly program on what an American sees and hears in Beijing
Thu 7 - CULTURE IN CHINA: interview with famous woman writer Ding Ling
Fri 8 - WOMEN'S DAY PROGRAM
Sat 9 - CHINA SCRAPBOOK: stories about the last emperor; MUSIC FROM CHINA: Shi Fu, composer
Sun 10 - CHINA ANTHOLOGY: Dr Sun Yatsen and the 1911 Revolution; LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: The planning, produxion and distribution of goods; "Bare Foot" doctors
Thu 14 - CULTURE IN CHINA: Contemporary Chinese painters--Shi Lu; CHINA IN CONSTRUXION: Chongqing on the road of reform
Fri 15 - THE LAND & THE PEOPLE: Folksongs of Daur
Sun 17 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX: effect of computerization in China; employment opportunities
Thu 21 - CHINA IN CONSTRUXION: China imports textile machine and technology
Fri 22 - PROFILE: amateur photographer, octogenarian Yang Chunzhou
MUSIC ALBUM [Suns] continues "Sounds of China's Ethnic Peoples"; SPEAK CHINESE [Mon/Wed] touristy

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REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

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RIB CENTER FEATURES On a rotating basis, certain issues contain quick-reference schedules of Broadcasts in English, by time or country; Shows We Like, recommended programs by time; News in English by time; & others

RIB ON THE AIR Material from and for RIB may be used on our weekly DX program WORLD OF RADIO, carried on selected domestic stations and on WRNO Worldwide, GMT Sats 0530-0600 on 6185, Suns 0230-0300 on 7355 and at 1400-1430 on 11965; also on AUSTRIAN SW PANORAMA, Suns 1234 on 15320, GMT Mons 0434 on 5945, 6000. And on RCI SWL DIGEST, Sats 2150 on 17820 15325 15150 11945; Sundays 2320 on 11710 9755, GMT Mons 0320 on 9755, 5960.

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